

FEDERAL REGISTER

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Washington, Wednesday, September 10, 1952

TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10394

SUSPENDING CERTAIN STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT IN THE CANAL ZONE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 103 of the Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1953 (Public Law 504, 82d Congress), and section 618 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1953 (Public Law 488, 82d Congress), relating to certain kinds of employment in the Canal Zone, and deeming such course to be in the public interest, I hereby suspend, from and including the effective date of the said acts, compliance with the provisions of the said sections: *Provided*, that this suspension shall not be construed to affect the provisions of the said sections relating to the amount of compensation that may be received by persons employed in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive or supervisory positions on the Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch of the United States Government or by any corporation or company the stock of which is owned wholly or in part by the United States Government.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 8, 1952.

[P. R. Doc. 52-8954; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
10:07 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE, BROOMCORN, AND RELATED CROPS; ISSUANCE OF PERMITS

On July 17, 1952, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (17 F. R. 6563) a notice of proposed rule making concerning the amendment of § 319.41-3 of the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41 relating to Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, and related crops (7 CFR 319.41-3). After due con-

sideration of relevant matters presented, and pursuant to the authority conferred by section 5 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 (7 U. S. C. 159), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends the undesignated second paragraph of the said § 319.41-3 to read as follows:

§ 319.41-3 Issuance of permits. * * *

For broomcorn and brooms and similar articles made of broomcorn, permits will be issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for such ports as may be designated therein, except that permits will be issued for the entry of broomcorn originating in countries other than those in the North or South American Continents or the West Indies only through the ports of Baltimore, Boston, and New York, or through other northeastern ports which may from time to time be designated in the permit, and at which facilities for treatment of infested material may be available, such entry to be limited to those shipments accompanied by on-board bills of lading dated within the period September 15 through February 15 of the succeeding year, both dates inclusive. Permits will not be issued for the entry of broomcorn from any source through ports on the Pacific Coast.

This amendment shall be effective September 10, 1952.

This amendment eliminates the possibility that formerly existed of a boat shipment of foreign broomcorn arriving ahead of schedule or being unavoidably delayed, so that it arrived prior to or after the inclusive dates during which such entry was authorized. Instead of limiting entry to a 5-month period each year, the amendment provides for a 5-month period during which on-board bills of lading covering such shipments must be dated. Date of departure from a foreign port is the qualifying condition rather than the date of arrival in the United States.

Prompt action is necessary with respect to this amendment in order that its benefits may be available to importers during the current shipping season. Therefore, good cause is found, in ac-

(Continued on p. 8145)

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FEDERAL REGISTER

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cordance with section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) for making the foregoing amendment effective less than 30 days after its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of September 1952.

[SEAL] K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9897; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952; 8:56 a. m.]

Chapter VII—Production and Marketing Administration (Agricultural Adjustment), Department of Agriculture

[1026 (Peanuts-52)-1, Amdt. 3]

PART 729—PEANUTS

MARKETING QUOTA REGULATIONS FOR 1952 CROP

The amendments herein are based on the marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1376), applicable to peanuts and are issued for the purpose of amending the peanut marketing quota regulations for the 1952 crop in several respects as described below. The amendments provide that buyers purchasing peanuts for price support purposes may record and report data relative to such purchases on Form MQ-94-Peanuts (1952), Inspection and Weight Memorandum, in lieu of reporting such purchases on Form MQ-93-Peanuts (1952), Memorandum of Sale. The amendments will permit a reduction in the amount of work required of many buyers in recording and reporting data with respect to peanut purchases since it is necessary under the price support program for these buyers to execute Form

MQ-94-Peanuts (1952) in connection with each load of peanuts purchased. Form MQ-94-Peanuts (1952) executed to cover a load of peanuts will serve, therefore, as the buyer's record and report for purposes of both the marketing quota and price support programs. The amendments also provide that the State Committee may authorize buyers who are not purchasing peanuts for price support purposes to record and report the required data with respect to quota peanuts on Form MQ-94-Peanuts (1951), Sales Memorandum, in lieu of Form MQ-93-Peanuts (1952). This change will also eliminate much of the work that is presently required of buyers, since Form MQ-94-Peanuts (1951) will be used by the Federal-State Inspection Service in grading peanuts that will be purchased by buyers who are not operating under the price support program. This form contains sufficient space for weight and price determinations for a load of peanuts.

Farmers in the southernmost areas of the United States have already begun harvesting their 1952 crops of peanuts; therefore, it is essential that the amendments contained herein be made effective as soon as possible. Accordingly, it is hereby determined and found that compliance with the notice, procedure, and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) is impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and the amendments contained herein shall be effective upon filing of this document with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

The marketing quota regulations for the 1952 crop of peanuts (17 F. R. 4317, 5691, 7273) are hereby amended as follows:

1. Paragraph (u) of § 729.341 *Definitions*, is amended to read as follows:

(u) "Memorandum of sale" means Form MQ-93-Peanuts (1952), used (1) to record and report data with respect to purchases of peanuts by buyers who are not purchasing the peanuts under the price support program and (2) to record and report data with respect to peanuts shelled for or by producers.

2. Paragraph (v) of § 729.341 is amended to read as follows:

(v) "Inspection and weight memorandum" means Form MQ-94-Peanuts (1952), used to report and record data with respect to the inspection and marketing of quota peanuts purchased by buyers for price support purposes.

3. Paragraph (a) of § 729.354 *Identification of marketings*, is amended to read as follows:

(a) Each marketing of peanuts from a farm shall be recorded by the buyer or his representative on a marketing card issued for the farm on which the peanuts were produced, if such marketing card is presented to the buyer by the producer at the time the peanuts are marketed. Each marketing of peanuts without a marketing card shall be subject to the penalty, unless the marketing consists of shriveled, damaged, split, and broken peanut kernels which were produced in

shelling not in excess of that quantity of farmers stock peanuts for a producer which the County Committee determined is reasonable for seed purposes on the producer's farm for the 1953 crop. The marketing of such shriveled, damaged, split, and broken peanut kernels will be identified by a Form MQ-93-Peanuts (1952), partially executed by a member of the County Committee to show the quantity of peanuts that is reasonable for seed purposes on the producer's farm for the 1953 crop. Buyers who are not purchasing peanuts under the peanut price support program will record and report data with respect to all peanuts purchased on Form MQ-93-Peanuts (1952); *Provided, however*, That the State Committee may authorize buyers purchasing quota peanuts in the State to report and record data with respect to the purchase of such peanuts produced in the State on Form MQ-94-Peanuts (1951), if the State Committee determines that the use of such form in lieu of Form MQ-93-Peanuts (1952) will facilitate the effective administration of the provisions of §§ 729.340 to 729.369. Form MQ-94-Peanuts (1952), will be used by buyers to report and record data with respect to the inspection and purchase of quota peanuts purchased for price support purposes; *Provided, however*, That a person who is not engaged in the business of buying peanuts for movement into the regular channels of trade shall not be required to execute Form MQ-93-Peanuts (1952), Form MQ-94-Peanuts (1951), or Form MQ-94-Peanuts (1952), identifying purchases of peanuts from producers, if the County Committee has determined that it would be administratively impracticable to require such buyer to execute forms, keep the records, and make the buyer's reports required in §§ 729.340 to 729.369, in which case the producer marketing the peanuts shall be responsible for reporting each marketing to the County Committee as provided in § 729.356.

4. Paragraph (b) of § 729.362 *Records and reports of buyers and others*, is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Form MQ-93-Peanuts (1952), Form MQ-94-Peanuts (1951), and Form MQ-94-Peanuts (1952).* Buyers who are not purchasing peanuts under the 1952 peanut price support program shall record and report data on Form MQ-93-Peanuts (1952), with respect to all peanuts purchased; *Provided, however*, That the State Committee may authorize buyers purchasing quota peanuts in the State to report and record data with respect to the purchase of such peanuts produced in the State on Form MQ-94-Peanuts (1951), if the State Committee determines that the use of such form in lieu of Form MQ-93-Peanuts (1952) will facilitate the effective administration of the provision of §§ 729.340 to 729.369. Form MQ-94-Peanuts (1952) shall be used to report and record data with respect to the inspection and marketing of quota peanuts by buyers who are purchasing such quota peanuts for price support purposes. The Production and Marketing Administration's copies of all Forms MQ-93-Peanuts (1952), MQ-94-Peanuts (1951), and MQ-94-Peanuts (1952) with remittances covering the

penalties due as shown on Forms MQ-93-Peanuts (1952), shall be forwarded to the State Committee by means of Form MQ-79-Peanuts (1952), Buyers Weekly Report and Transmittal to State PMA Office, not later than the end of two calendar weeks following the week in which the peanuts were marketed.

(Sec. 375, 52 Stat. 66, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 1375. Interpret or apply secs. 358, 359, 372, 373, 55 Stat. 88-90, as amended, 52 Stat. 65, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 1358, 1359, 1372, 1373)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of September 1952. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] C. J. McCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9869; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

Chapter IX—Production and Marketing Administration (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture

PART 934—MILK IN THE LOWELL-LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS, MARKETING AREA

ORDER AMENDING ORDER, AS AMENDED

Correction

In F. R. Doc. 52-9372, appearing at page 7771 of the issue for Tuesday, August 26, 1952, the following change should be made:

The tenth item, "160-107", in the first column of the table under § 934.43 (b) (4) should read "106-107".

TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter I—Civil Aeronautics Board

Subchapter A—Civil Air Regulations

[Civil Air Regs., Amdt. 43-8]

PART 43—GENERAL OPERATIONS RULES

RATING REQUIREMENTS

Correction

In F. R. Doc. 52-9614, appearing at page 7962 of the issue for Wednesday, September 3, 1952, the following changes should be made:

1. The eleventh line of the second paragraph of the preamble, "holding a type rating to pilot an aircraft", should read: "holding of a type rating to pilot an aircraft".

2. In § 43.63, the last phrase of the second sentence, "he also held an appropriate type rating", should read: "he also holds an appropriate type rating".

Subchapter B—Economic Regulations

[Regs., Serial No. ER-177]

PART 203—TERMS, CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF CERTIFICATES OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY; FOREIGN AIR TRANSPORTATION

BUSINESS NAME OF AIR CARRIER

Correction

In F. R. Doc. 52-9413, appearing at page 7810 of the issue for Wednesday,

August 27, 1952, the following change should be made:

The sixteenth line from the bottom of the second column on page 7810, "mit the use of the two or more different", should read: "mit the use of two or more different".

[Regs., Serial No. ER-178]

PART 291—CLASSIFICATION AND CONTINUED EXEMPTION OF LARGE IRREGULAR AIR CARRIERS

BUSINESS NAME OF AIR CARRIER

Correction

In F. R. Doc. 52-9414, appearing at page 7811 of the issue for Wednesday, August 27, 1952, the following change should be made:

The first phrase in § 291.28 (a), "Except as provided", should read "Except as otherwise provided".

[Regs., Serial No. ER-179]

PART 292—CLASSIFICATION AND EXEMPTION OF ALASKAN AIR CARRIERS

BUSINESS NAME OF AIR CARRIER

Correction

In F. R. Doc. 52-9415, appearing at page 7811 of the issue for Wednesday, August 27, 1952, the following change should be made:

The thirty-first line of the first column on page 7812, "they are doing business. This had had", should read: "they are doing business. This has had".

TITLE 24—HOUSING AND HOUSING CREDIT

Chapter II—Federal Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency

Subchapter B—Property Improvement Loans

PART 203—TITLE I MORTGAGE INSURANCE; ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

ELIGIBLE MORTGAGES IN ALASKA OR IN GUAM

Section 203.20 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 203.20 *Eligible mortgages in Alaska or in Guam.* (a) The Commissioner may, if he finds that because of higher costs prevailing in the Territory of Alaska or in Guam, it is not feasible to construct dwellings on property located in Alaska or in Guam without sacrifice of sound standards of construction, design, and livability, within the limitations as to maximum mortgage amounts provided in § 203.7, prescribe by regulation or otherwise, with respect to dollar amount, a higher maximum for the principal obligation of mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam, in such amounts as he shall find necessary to compensate for such higher costs but not to exceed, in any event, the maximum otherwise applicable by more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) thereof.

(b) Upon application by a mortgagee, where the Alaska Housing Authority or

the Government of Guam or any agency or instrumentality thereof is the mortgagor or mortgagee, any mortgage otherwise eligible for insurance under any of the provisions of this part, may be insured without regard to any requirement contained in this part that the mortgagor—

(1) Be the owner and occupant of the property;

(2) Has paid on account of the property a prescribed percentage of the appraised value of the property in cash or its equivalent; or

(3) That the mortgaged property be free and clear of all liens other than the mortgage offered for insurance and that there will not be any other unpaid obligations contracted in connection with the mortgage transaction or the purchase of the mortgaged property.

(c) The provisions of § 203.18 shall not be applicable to mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam: *Provided*, That mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam shall not be accepted for insurance unless the Commissioner finds that the property or project is an acceptable risk giving consideration to the acute housing shortage in Alaska or in Guam.

(Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1246, as amended; 12 U. S. C. and Sup. 1703g. Interprets or applies sec. 102, 64 Stat. 48; 12 U. S. C. Sup. 1706c)

Issued at Washington, D. C., September 4, 1952.

B. C. BOVARD,
Acting Federal Housing
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9848; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:45 a. m.]

Subchapter C—Mutual Mortgage Insurance

PART 221—MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE; ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS OF MORTGAGE COVERING ONE- TO FOUR-FAMILY DWELLINGS

ELIGIBLE MORTGAGES IN ALASKA OR IN GUAM

Section 221.28 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 221.28 *Eligible mortgages in Alaska or in Guam.* (a) The Commissioner may, if he finds that because of higher costs prevailing in the Territory of Alaska or in Guam, it is not feasible to construct dwellings on property located in Alaska or in Guam without sacrifice of sound standards of construction, design, and livability, within the limitations as to maximum mortgage amounts provided in § 221.16 prescribe by regulation or otherwise, with respect to dollar amount, a higher maximum for the principal obligation of mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam, in such amounts as he shall find necessary to compensate for such higher costs but not to exceed, in any event, the maximum otherwise applicable by more than one-half thereof.

(b) Upon application by a mortgagee, where the Alaska Housing Authority or the Government of Guam or any agency or instrumentality thereof is the mortgagor or mortgagee, any mortgage otherwise eligible for insurance under any of

the provisions of this part, may be insured without regard to any requirement contained in this part that the mortgagor—

(1) Be the owner and occupant of the property;

(2) Has paid on account of the property a prescribed percentage of the appraised value of the property in cash or its equivalent; or

(3) That the mortgaged property be free and clear of all liens other than the mortgage offered for insurance and that there will not be any other unpaid obligations contracted in connection with the mortgage transaction or the purchase of the mortgaged property.

(c) The provisions of § 221.27 shall not be applicable to mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam: *Provided*, That mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam shall not be accepted for insurance unless the Commissioner finds that the property or project is an acceptable risk giving consideration to the acute housing shortage in Alaska or in Guam.

(Sec. 211, as added by sec. 3, 52 Stat. 23; 12 U. S. C. 1715b)

Issued at Washington, D. C., September 4, 1952.

B. C. BOVARD,
Acting Federal Housing
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9849; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:46 a. m.]

Subchapter D—Multifamily and Group Housing Insurance

PART 232—MULTIFAMILY HOUSING INSURANCE; ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS OF MORTGAGE COVERING MULTIFAMILY HOUSING

ELIGIBILITY FOR INSURANCE IN ALASKA OR IN GUAM; IN GENERAL

1. Section 232.4 (c) is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 232.4 *Eligibility for insurance.* * * *

(c) A mortgage of the character described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section but covering property located in the Territory of Alaska or in Guam may involve a principal obligation not in excess of \$50,000,000 or \$5,000,000 as the case may be, and not to exceed 90 percent of the amount which the Commissioner estimates to be the replacement cost of the property or project when the proposed improvements are completed; and not to exceed \$8,100 per family unit (or \$7,200 per family unit if the number of rooms in such property or project does not equal or exceed four per family unit) for such part of such property or project as may be attributable to dwelling use: *Provided*, That the Commissioner may, if he finds that because of higher costs prevailing in the Territory of Alaska or in Guam, it is not feasible to construct dwellings on property located in Alaska or in Guam without sacrifice of sound standards of construction, design, and livability, within the limitations as to maximum mortgage amounts provided in this para-

graph, prescribe by regulation or otherwise, with respect to dollar amount, a higher maximum for the principal obligation of mortgages otherwise meeting the requirements of this paragraph covering property located in Alaska or in Guam, in such amounts as he shall find necessary to compensate for such higher costs but not to exceed, in any event, the maximum otherwise applicable by more than one-half thereof.

2. Section 232.18 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 232.18 *In general.* (a) In the case of an eligible mortgagor which is regulated or restricted for the purposes and in the manner provided in § 232.17 (b), or in the case of any project covering property located in Alaska or in Guam, liens inferior to the lien of the insured mortgage may be allowed against properties of such mortgagors: *Provided*, That the mortgagor in any such case, must have initial funds which may be considered in lieu of the equity required of other mortgagors, and such funds (which may be in the form of Government loans, grants, or subsidies or in other form) if sufficient in amount, will be considered satisfactory provided they do not create a lien against the property prior to that of the insured mortgage.

(Sec. 211, as added by sec. 3, 52 Stat. 23; 12 U. S. C. 1715b. Interprets or applies sec. 207, 48 Stat. 1252, as amended; 12 U. S. C. 1713)

Issued at Washington, D. C., September 4, 1952.

B. C. BOVARD,
Acting Federal Housing
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9850; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:46 a. m.]

PART 241—COOPERATIVE HOUSING INSURANCE; ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PROJECT MORTGAGE

ELIGIBILITY FOR INSURANCE IN ALASKA OR IN GUAM; IN GENERAL

1. Section 241.4 (c) is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 241.4 *Eligibility for insurance.* * * *

(c) The Commissioner may, if he finds that, because of higher costs prevailing in the Territory of Alaska or in Guam, it is not feasible to construct dwellings on property located in Alaska or in Guam without sacrifice of sound standards of construction, design, or livability, within the limitations as to maximum mortgage amounts provided in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, prescribed by regulation or otherwise with respect to dollar amount, a higher maximum for the principal obligation of mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam, in such amounts as he shall find necessary to compensate for such higher costs but not to exceed, in any event, the maximum otherwise applicable by more than one-half thereof.

2. Section 241.17 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 241.17 *In general.* (a) In the case of an eligible mortgagor which is regu-

lated or restricted for the purposes and in the manner provided in § 241.16 (b) or in the case of any project covering property located in Alaska or in Guam, liens inferior to the lien of the insured mortgage may be allowed against properties of such mortgagors: *Provided*, That the mortgagor in any such case must have initial funds which may be considered in lieu of the equity required of other mortgagors, and such funds (which may be in the form of Government loans, grants, or subsidies or in other form) if sufficient in amount, will be considered satisfactory provided they do not create a lien against the property prior to that of the insured mortgage. (Sec. 211, as added by sec. 3, 52 Stat. 23; 12 U. S. C. 1715b. Interprets or applies sec. 114, 64 Stat. 54; 12 U. S. C. Sup. 1715e)

Issued at Washington, D. C., September 4, 1952.

B. C. BOVARD,
Acting Federal Housing
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9851; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:46 a. m.]

Subchapter K—Single-Family Project Loans, War Housing Insurance

PART 287—ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS OF PROJECT MORTGAGE COVERING GROUP OF SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS

ELIGIBLE MORTGAGES IN ALASKA OR IN GUAM

Section 287.12 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 287.12 *Eligible mortgages in Alaska or in Guam.* (a) The Commissioner may, if he finds that because of higher costs prevailing in the Territory of Alaska or in Guam, it is not feasible to construct dwellings on property located in Alaska or in Guam without sacrifice of sound standards of construction, design, and livability, within the limitations as to maximum mortgage amounts provided in § 287.11, prescribed by regulation or otherwise, with respect to dollar amount, a higher maximum for the principal obligation of mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam, in such amounts as he shall find necessary to compensate for such higher costs but not to exceed, in any event, the maximum otherwise applicable by more than one-half thereof.

(b) Upon application by a mortgagee any mortgage covering property located in Alaska or in Guam otherwise eligible for insurance under any of the provisions of this part may be insured without regard to any requirement contained in this part that the mortgaged property be free and clear of all liens other than the mortgage offered for insurance and that there will not be any other unpaid obligations contracted in connection with the mortgage transaction or the purchase of the mortgaged property.

(c) The provisions of § 287.26 shall not be applicable to mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam: *Provided*, That mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam shall not be accepted for insurance unless the

Commissioner finds that the property or project is an acceptable risk giving consideration to the acute housing shortage in Alaska or in Guam.

(Sec. 607, 55 Stat. 61; 12 U. S. C. 1742)

Issued at Washington, D. C., September 4, 1952.

B. C. BOVARD,
Acting Federal Housing
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9852; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:46 a. m.]

PART 288—ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL MORTGAGE COVERING PROPERTY RELEASED FROM LIEN OF PROJECT MORTGAGE

ELIGIBLE MORTGAGES IN ALASKA OR IN GUAM

Section 288.9 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 288.9 *Eligible mortgages in Alaska or in Guam.* (a) The Commissioner may, if he finds that because of higher costs prevailing in the Territory of Alaska or in Guam, it is not feasible to construct dwellings on property located in Alaska or in Guam without sacrifice of sound standards of construction, design, and livability, within the limitations as to maximum mortgage amounts provided in § 288.8, prescribe by regulation or otherwise, with respect to dollar amount, a higher maximum for the principal obligation of mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam, in such amount as he shall find necessary to compensate for such higher costs but not to exceed, in any event, the maximum otherwise applicable by more than one-half thereof.

(b) Upon application by a mortgagee, where the Alaska Housing Authority or the Government of Guam or any agency or instrumentality thereof is the mortgagor or mortgagee, any mortgage otherwise eligible for insurance under any of the provisions of this part may be insured without regard to any requirement contained in this part that the mortgagor—

(1) Be the owner and occupant of the property;

(2) Has paid on account of the property a prescribed percentage of the appraised value of the property in cash or its equivalent; or

(3) That the mortgaged property be free and clear of all liens other than the mortgage offered for insurance and that there will not be any other unpaid obligations contracted in connection with the mortgage transaction or the purchase of the mortgaged property.

(c) The provisions of § 288.20 shall not be applicable to mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam: *Provided*, That mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam shall not be accepted for insurance unless the Commissioner finds that the property or project is an acceptable risk giving consideration to the acute housing shortage in Alaska or in Guam.

(Sec. 607, 55 Stat. 61; 12 U. S. C. 1742)

Issued at Washington, D. C., September 4, 1952.

B. C. BOVARD,
Acting Federal Housing
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9853; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:46 a. m.]

Subchapter M—Military Housing Insurance

PART 292—ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR MILITARY HOUSING INSURANCE

ELIGIBLE MORTGAGES OR MORTGAGORS IN ALASKA OR IN GUAM

1. Section 292.23 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 292.23 *Eligible mortgages in Alaska or in Guam.* The Commissioner may, if he finds that, because of higher costs prevailing in the Territory of Alaska or in Guam, it is not feasible to construct dwellings on property located in Alaska or in Guam without sacrifice of sound standards of construction, design, or livability, within the limitations as to maximum mortgage amounts provided in § 292.11, prescribe by regulation or otherwise with respect to dollar amount, a higher maximum for the principal obligation of mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam, in such amounts as he shall find necessary to compensate for such higher costs but not to exceed, in any event, the maximum otherwise applicable by more than one-half thereof.

2. Section 292.29 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 292.29 *Eligible mortgagors in Alaska or in Guam.* The Commissioner may, in his discretion, waive the requirements set forth in § 292.25 in the case of any project covering property located in Alaska or in Guam: *Provided*, That the mortgagor in any such case, must have initial funds which may be considered in lieu of the equity required of other mortgagors, and such funds (which may be in the form of Government loans, grants, or subsidies or in other form) if sufficient in amount, will be considered satisfactory provided they do not create a lien against the property prior to that of the insured mortgage. Liens inferior to the lien of the insured mortgage may be allowed against properties of such mortgagors.

(Sec. 1, 63 Stat. 570; 12 U. S. C. Sup. 1748g)

Issued at Washington, D. C., September 4, 1952.

B. C. BOVARD,
Acting Federal Housing
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9854; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

Subchapter N—National Defense Housing Insurance

PART 294—ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE HOUSING INSURANCE

ELIGIBLE MORTGAGES IN ALASKA OR IN GUAM

Section 294.21 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 294.21 Eligible mortgages in Alaska or in Guam. (a) The Commissioner may, if he finds that, because of higher costs prevailing in the Territory of Alaska or in Guam, it is not feasible to construct dwellings on property located in Alaska or in Guam without sacrifice of sound standards of construction, design, and livability, within the limitations as to maximum mortgage amounts provided in § 294.8, prescribe by regulation or otherwise, with respect to dollar amount, a higher maximum for the principal obligation of mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam, in such amounts as he shall find necessary to compensate for such higher costs, but not to exceed, in any event, the maximum otherwise applicable by more than one-half thereof.

(b) Any mortgage otherwise eligible for insurance under any of the provisions of this part, covering property located in the Territory of Alaska or in Guam, may be insured without regard to any requirement contained in this part that the mortgaged property be free and clear of all liens other than the mortgage offered for insurance and that there will not be any other unpaid obligations contracted in connection with the mortgage transaction or the purchase of the mortgaged property.

(c) The provisions of § 294.19 shall not be applicable to mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam: *Provided*, That mortgages covering property located in Alaska or in Guam shall not be accepted for insurance unless the Commissioner finds that the property or project is an acceptable risk giving consideration to the acute housing shortage in Alaska or in Guam.

(Sec. 907, as added by sec. 201, Pub. Law 139, 82d Cong.)

Issued at Washington, D. C., September 4, 1952.

B. C. BOVARD,
Acting Federal Housing
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9855; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

Subchapter O—National Defense Rental Housing Insurance

PART 296—ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE RENTAL HOUSING INSURANCE

ELIGIBLE MORTGAGES IN ALASKA OR IN GUAM; SECONDARY LIENS

1. Section 296.17 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 296.17 Eligible mortgages in Alaska or in Guam. The Commissioner may, if he finds that because of higher costs prevailing in the Territory of Alaska or in Guam, it is not feasible to construct dwellings on property located in Alaska or in Guam without sacrifice of sound standards of construction, design, and livability, within the limitations as to maximum mortgage amounts provided in § 296.4, prescribe by regulation or otherwise, with respect to dollar amount, a higher maximum for the principal obligation of mortgages covering property

located in Alaska or in Guam, in such amounts as he shall find necessary to compensate for such higher costs but not to exceed, in any event, the maximum otherwise applicable by more than one-half thereof.

2. Section 296.19 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 296.19 Secondary liens. (a) In the case of an eligible mortgagor which is regulated or restricted for the purposes and in the manner provided in § 296.22 (b), or in the case of any project covering property located in Alaska or in Guam, liens inferior to the lien of the insured mortgage may be allowed against properties of such mortgagors: *Provided*, That the mortgagor in any such case must have initial funds which may be considered in lieu of the equity required of other mortgagors, and such funds (which may be in the form of Government loans, grants, or subsidies or in other form) if sufficient in amount, will be considered satisfactory provided they do not create a lien against the property prior to that of the insured mortgage.

(Sec. 907, as added by sec. 201, Pub. Law 139, 82d Cong.)

Issued at Washington, D. C., September 4, 1952.

B. C. BOVARD,
Acting Federal Housing
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9856; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter IV—Salary and Wage Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

Subchapter A—Salary Stabilization Board

[General Salary Stabilization Regulation 1, Interpretation 6, Revised]

GSSR-1—STABILIZATION AND GENERAL ADJUSTMENTS OF SALARIES AND OTHER COMPENSATION

INT. 6—EXTENDED WORKWEEK COMPENSATION UNDER SECTION 44 OF GENERAL SALARY STABILIZATION REGULATION 1, AMENDED

The purpose of this revision of Interpretation 6 is primarily to provide for the substitution of appropriate section references in General Salary Stabilization Regulation 1, Amended, for the superseded provisions of General Salary Order 10. Substantive changes, resulting from the adoption of the regulation and the enactment of the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952, have required the amendment of paragraph 13, the deletion of paragraphs 15 and 20 of the original interpretation and the addition of a new paragraph 14.

1. Q. What is the purpose of section 44 of General Salary Stabilization Regulation 1, Amended?

A. (a) To permit employers, who had a plan or practice in effect on or prior to January 25, 1951, of compensating employees under the jurisdiction of the Salary Stabilization Board for hours

worked in excess of a normal workweek, to continue such plan or practice on a self-administering basis; and

(b) To permit employers, on a self-administering basis, to compensate certain employees under the jurisdiction of the Salary Stabilization Board for additional hours of work performed in excess of a normal workweek during a regularly extended workweek, in the absence of a past plan or practice.

SECTION 44 (b)—MAINTENANCE OF PAST PRACTICES

2. Q. What is a normal workweek?

A. A normal workweek represents the usual number of hours worked in the course of a week by an employee in a particular position as a matter of normal practice on or before January 25, 1951. The number of hours must be definitely ascertainable from past practice, either on the basis of the past work activity of a particular employee or of a group of employees.

3. Q. Are there employees under the jurisdiction of the Salary Stabilization Board who do not have a normal workweek?

A. Yes. It is common for employers to fix the compensation for positions of an executive, administrative or professional character on the basis of the work requirements of the position without prescribing a fixed number of hours to be worked during any week or other time period. This is also generally applicable to outside salesmen.

4. Q. If an employer, on or prior to January 25, 1951, had a practice of paying all employees under the jurisdiction of the Salary Stabilization Board additional compensation for hours worked in excess of the normal workweek, may he continue such practice regardless of the type of work performed by the employees?

A. Yes. The type of work performed by the employees would only be material if the employer did not have such a past practice and now desired to pay such additional compensation.

5. Q. An employer had a practice in effect on January 25, 1951, of paying additional compensation for hours worked in excess of a normal workweek to all foremen and administrative employees. The additional compensation was paid on the basis of three-quarters (75 percent) of the straight-time pay of these employees. May the employer now discontinue his plan as to the foremen and pay extended workweek compensation to them on a straight-time basis in accordance with the provisions of section 44 (e), but keep the plan in effect as to the administrative employees?

A. Yes, assuming that the group changed to a straight-time overtime basis is on a regularly extended workweek as defined in section 44 (d).

6. Q. An employer, on or prior to January 25, 1951, had a practice of paying his foremen and certain other supervisors additional compensation for hours worked in excess of the normal workweek at the same rate as the overtime rate (time and one-half) paid to employees supervised by them. May the employer continue to pay such addi-

tional compensation at the rate of time and one-half?

A. Yes.

SECTION 44 (c) AND (d)—ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW PRACTICES

In the following questions, it is assumed that, on or prior to January 25, 1951, the employer did not have a plan or practice of paying employees under the jurisdiction of the Salary Stabilization Board additional compensation for hours worked in excess of a normal workweek.

7. Q. What is extended workweek compensation?

A. Extended workweek compensation is additional compensation paid to eligible employees for additional hours worked in excess of the normal workweek during a regularly extended workweek.

8. Q. Are all employees under the jurisdiction of the Salary Stabilization Board eligible for extended workweek compensation without prior approval of the Office of Salary Stabilization?

A. No. Only employees in the categories designated in section 44 (c) are eligible (see Q. 13).

9. Q. May extended workweek compensation be paid to eligible employees for all hours worked in excess of a normal workweek regardless of the circumstances under which the work was performed?

A. No. Extended workweek compensation may be paid only if such additional hours are worked as part of a "regularly extended workweek," as defined in section 44 (d).

10. Q. Employees eligible for extended workweek compensation voluntarily work each week several hours in excess of their normal workweek in order to complete their weekly workload. May these employees be paid extended workweek compensation?

A. No. Extended workweek compensation may be paid for such additional hours of employment only if the employees have been previously authorized by their supervisor to work such hours.

11. Q. Eligible employees are from time to time required by their supervisor to work one or two extra hours per week on special assignments. The occasion for such work arises once or twice a month. May such employees receive extended workweek compensation?

A. No. Hours worked in excess of a normal workweek, based upon work performed occasionally or irregularly as part of the normal requirements of a position, cannot serve as the basis for extended workweek compensation.

12. Q. Must the number of additional hours of employment constituting a regularly extended workweek be the same from week to week?

A. No.

13. Q. Which employees under the jurisdiction of the Salary Stabilization Board are eligible to receive extended workweek compensation without the prior approval of the Office of Salary Stabilization?

A. The following categories of employees may be paid extended workweek compensation:

1. Foremen or supervisors in a position comparable to foremen, and

2. Other employees whose compensation or work activity is so integrally related to the compensation or work activity of such foremen or supervisors or of employees receiving extended workweek compensation that the payment of extended workweek compensation to the latter without similarly compensating the former would disrupt customary differentials in compensation or create intraplant inequities.

14. Q. May employees, other than foremen or supervisors in positions comparable to that of a foreman, referred to in subdivision (1) (i) of paragraph (c) of section 44 properly receive extended workweek compensation?

A. Yes, if authorization has been granted by the Office of Salary Stabilization under section 44 (c) (2) in cases where there is an industry or area practice of paying extended workweek compensation or where individual hardship, intraplant inequities or the restoration of customary compensation differentials require payment of such compensation.

15. Q. May the following employees receive extended workweek compensation:

- a. An office manager;
- b. A supervisor in the shipping department of a company;
- c. A supervisor of saleswomen in a drug and cosmetic department of a department store?

A. Yes. Each of these employees is a supervisor in a position comparable to a foreman. It is not necessary for such a supervisor to be engaged in production activities in order to be eligible for extended workweek compensation under section 44 (c) (1) (i).

16. Q. On March 3, 1952, the foremen at the plant of the Z Corporation were formally advised that, commencing with the current payroll period, they would receive extended workweek compensation for additional hours worked. Would the (nonworking) assistant foremen under them and the general foremen supervising them be eligible to receive such compensation under section 44 (c) (1) (ii)?

A. Yes. Their work is in such close association with that of the foremen that the payment of such additional compensation would be necessary to avoid intraplant inequities. Their compensation may also be so related in the employer's compensation structure to that of the foremen that the payment of such additional compensation would also be necessary to maintain customary differentials in compensation.

17. Q. Assume the same basic facts as in question 16. Would the assistant plant superintendent and plant superintendent be eligible to receive extended workweek compensation under section 44 (c) (1) (ii)?

A. Only if they work in such close association with the foremen or their compensation in the employer's compensation structure is so related to that of the foremen that the payment of such compensation would be necessary in order to avoid an intraplant inequity or to maintain customary differentials in compensation.

18. Q. Assume the same basic facts as in question 16. Would the executive vice-president in charge of production at the plant be eligible for extended workweek compensation under section 44 (c) (1) (ii)?

A. No. Although his work activity and that of the foremen are both part of the production activities of the company, his work activity is not so associated with, nor his compensation so related to, that of the foremen as to satisfy the requirements of section 44 (c) (1) (ii).

19. Q. Assume the same basic facts as in question 16. Would any of the supervisors in the service departments of the company be eligible to receive extended workweek compensation under section 44 (c) (1) (ii)?

A. No. Their work activity is not so associated with, nor their compensation so related to, that of the foremen to satisfy the requirements of section 44 (c) (1) (ii). However, they may be eligible for extended workweek compensation as supervisors in a position comparable to foremen (see Q. 15).

SECTION 44 (c)—RATE OF EXTENDED WORKWEEK COMPENSATION

20. Q. Z Corporation desires to pay its foremen and other eligible supervisory personnel extended workweek compensation at the same rate as the overtime rate (time and one-half) paid to employees supervised by them. May the corporation without the approval of the Office of Salary Stabilization, pay these supervisory employees extended workweek compensation at the rate of time and one-half?

A. No. The payment of extended workweek compensation to any employees, eligible to receive such compensation under section 44 (c), may not exceed the straight-time rate paid to such employees without prior approval of the Office of Salary Stabilization. In this respect, employees eligible to receive extended workweek compensation under section 44 (c) are in a different position from employees eligible to receive compensation for additional hours worked in excess of a normal workweek under section 44 (b).

SECTION 44 (f)—RECORD-KEEPING

21. Q. Is an employer required to maintain special records of payments of extended workweek compensation?

A. Yes. In addition to the records required to be maintained under the provisions of section 101 of General Salary Stabilization Regulation 1, Amended, the employer is required to maintain records indicating (a) the number of additional hours of work scheduled for the regularly extended workweek period, and (b) the number of hours actually worked during such period by each employee.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 2154)

Issued by the Office of Salary Stabilization, September 3, 1952.

JOSEPH D. COOPER,
Executive Director.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9981; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952; 11:43 a. m.]

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[CMP Regulation No. 1, Amdt. 6 of September 9, 1952]

CMP REG.1—BASIC RULES OF THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 11 (D)

This amendment is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this amendment, consultation with industry representatives has been rendered impracticable due to the need for immediate action and because the amendment affects many different industries.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

CMP Regulation No. 1, as amended, is hereby further amended in the following respects:

1. Subparagraph (5) of section 11 (d) is amended to read as follows:

(5) Any authorized controlled material order placed on or after May 1, 1952, pursuant to subparagraph (2), (3), (4), or (9) of this paragraph, and identified by the suffix B-5, shall be deemed an authorized controlled material order bearing the program identification contained in such suffix for the purposes of NPA Order M-1 (steel), NPA Order M-5 (aluminum), NPA Order M-11 (copper), and any other applicable regulation or order of NPA.

2. A new subparagraph (9) is added to section 11 (d) to read as follows:

(9) Any person who, on or after May 1, 1952, placed an authorized controlled material order calling for delivery of steel which bears the quarterly identification 2Q52 or 3Q52 without appending the suffix B-5 to the program identification although he was entitled to append such suffix to such order pursuant to this paragraph, may at any time prior to shipment of such steel by the supplier revise such order by appending the suffix B-5 to the program identification. Such revision shall not constitute a cancellation of the order. As of the date of such revision, such an order shall be deemed an authorized controlled material order bearing the program identification B-5 for the purposes of Directions 15 and 16 to CMP Regulation No. 1, of NPA Order M-1, and of any other applicable regulation or order of NPA. If the supplier had postponed the shipment date of such an order prior to such revision, because the order did not bear the suffix B-5, he shall, after such revision, reschedule the order for shipment as close to the original shipment date as is practicable without interrupting his operations in a way which would cause a substantial loss of total production or a substantial delay in operations.

(64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

This amendment shall take effect September 9, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION
AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9975; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
11:40 a. m.]

[NPA Designation of Scarce Materials 1, as Amended Sept. 9, 1952]

DSM-1—DESIGNATION OF SCARCE MATERIALS AND WITHDRAWAL OF PREVIOUS DESIGNATION

This amended designation is issued pursuant to section 102 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; Executive Orders 10161, 10200, and 10281; and Defense Production Administration Delegation 1, as amended (16 F. R. 738, 4594).

Designation of Scarce Materials 1, as last amended July 23, 1952, is amended by deleting certain items from the designation of scarce materials contained in List A; by listing in List B of this amended designation such deleted items withdrawn from their previous designation as scarce materials; and by revising section 8 to reflect such withdrawal.

Sec.

1. Purpose of this designation.
2. Definition of person.
3. Designation of scarce materials.
4. Receipts of imported materials.
5. Receipts of minimum production or sales quantities.
6. Receipts of materials after adjustment of orders.
7. Applicability of other provisions of law, regulation, and orders.
8. Withdrawal of designation of scarce materials.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 8 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 102, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2072; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 4105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.; secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.

SECTION 1. Purpose of this designation. Section 102 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, provides in part that, in order to prevent hoarding, no person shall accumulate (a) in excess of the reasonable demands of business, personal, or home consumption, or (b) for the purpose of resale at prices in excess of prevailing market prices, materials which have been designated as scarce materials or materials the supply of which would be threatened by such accumulation. This designation lists certain materials as scarce materials. It also prescribes in sections 4, 5, and 6, certain conditions under which a person may accumulate such materials in excess of the reasonable demands of business, personal, or home consumption. In addition it lists other materials which are withdrawn from their previous designation as scarce.

SEC. 2. Definition of person. As used in this designation, the word "person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of any of the foregoing.

SEC. 3. Designation of scarce materials. Each material included in List A of this designation, in the shapes and forms therein described, or in all shapes and forms if no particular shape or form

is therein described, is hereby designated, pursuant to section 102 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, a scarce material. Whenever "material" or "materials" is hereinafter used, it means any such designated material or materials.

SEC. 4. Receipts of imported materials.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of this designation, a person may import by land, sea, or air any material acquired by him prior to landing without regard to the reasonable demands of his business, personal, or home consumption. However, if his total quantity of a material accumulated thereby becomes in excess of the reasonable demands of his business, personal, or home consumption, he may not receive any additional amount of such material from any domestic source until his total quantity thereof has been reduced below an amount which is not in excess of the reasonable demands of his business, personal, or home consumption.

(b) Within the meaning of paragraph (a) of this section, importation by a person is not limited to the person who takes title to the material prior to landing or who pays the customs entry thereon, but includes a person who, prior to landing, purchases or contracts to purchase the material from or through an importing broker, wholesaler, or other importer, even though such broker, wholesaler, or other importer makes the customs entry in his own name, places the material on board the inland carrier for shipment to his customer, and retains title until such shipment is made. Within the meaning of paragraph (a) of this section, a material is not imported by a person who acquires such material from an importing broker, wholesaler, or other importer who took such material into his own stock or inventory.

SEC. 5. Receipts of minimum production or sales quantities. Notwithstanding any provision of this designation, in the case of materials that are mass-produced or are normally marketed only in minimum sales quantities, a person may order and receive from a producer a minimum production run of such material, or from any other supplier, a minimum sales quantity, provided it is not practicable for him to procure his needs from other suppliers in smaller quantities, even though his accumulation of such material thereby becomes in excess of the reasonable demands of his business, personal, or home consumption. After such receipt, however, he may not receive any additional amount of such material until his accumulation thereof has been reduced below an amount which is not in excess of the reasonable demands of his business, personal, or home consumption.

SEC. 6. Receipts of materials after adjustment of orders. Notwithstanding any provision of this designation, a person who has promptly instructed the supplier to reduce or defer delivery of a material under an order for such material previously placed by him with the supplier, to the extent necessary so that his accumulation of such material will not be in excess of the reasonable de-

mands of his business, personal, or home consumption, may accept delivery of the material involved in any of the following cases only:

(a) If the supplier has shipped the material or loaded it for shipment before receipt of the instruction to adjust the order.

(b) If the material is a special item which, before receipt of the instruction to adjust the order, the supplier has in stock or in production, or for the production of which he has acquired special components or special materials. For the purpose of this section a "special item" is one which the supplier does not usually make, stock, or sell, and cannot readily dispose of to others.

(c) If the material has already been produced or was in production before receipt of the instruction to adjust the order and cannot be used to fill other orders on the books of the producer.

Sec. 7. Applicability of other provisions of law, regulations, and orders. Nothing in sections 4, 5, and 6 of this designation shall be deemed to modify in any respect, or relieve any person from complying with, any applicable regulation, order, or other provision of law.

Sec. 8. Withdrawal of designation of scarce materials. The materials included in List B of this designation, as amended, all of which were designated as scarce materials in List A of NPA Designation of Scarce Materials 1 as amended July 23, 1952, are hereby withdrawn from such designation.

Designation of Scarce Materials 1, as amended, shall take effect September 9, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION
AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

LIST A—DESIGNATION OF SCARCE MATERIALS

CHEMICALS

Acetylene.
Alkyl and aromatic substituted phenolic resins.
Alkyl polysulfide polymers (Thiokol-polymers, trade name).
Alpha picoline.
Argon.
Bis-phenol.
Butadiene.
Calcium carbide.
Charcoal, granular.
Cobalt salts and driers.
Copper chemicals.
Cyclohexanol.
Freon.
Lithium chemicals.
Lithium metal.
Methylene chloride.
Nickel chemicals.
Oxygen.
Paraphenylphenol.
Paratertiary butyl phenol.
Pyrethrum.
Pyridine.
Selenium compounds.
Sulfur.
Toluene.

FOREST PRODUCTS

Lumber:
Cedar: Port Orford.
Cypress.
Douglas fir, thick clears.
Eucalyptus: Ironbark.
Pine: Southern, longleaf, upper grades.
Teak.

Plywood, softwood AA grade, all thicknesses, exterior and interior; 1/2 inch, all grades, exterior.

IRON AND STEEL

Iron:

Pig iron.

Gray iron castings (excluding soil and pressure pipe and fittings) rough and semi-finished; malleable iron castings, rough and semifinished.

Steel (carbon, including low alloy, high strength alloy, and stainless): Ingots and semifinished steel, including skelp; steel castings, rough and semifinished; structural shapes and piling; plates; rails and track accessories; wheels and axles; bars, hot-rolled, including light shapes and reinforcing; cold-finished bars; pipe; tubing; wire, wire rods, and drawn wire products; tin plate, terneplate, and tin mill black plate; hot-rolled sheet and strip; cold-rolled sheet and strip; other mill shapes and forms.

Forgings, rough as forged.

Non-nickel-bearing stainless (i. e., containing less than 1 percent nickel).

Iron and steel scrap.

METALS AND MINERALS

Aluminum:

Primary and secondary in crude form.

Semifabricated shapes, castings (including die); forgings, plate, sheet and strip; foil; rolled structural shapes, rod, bar, and wire; extruded shapes, tube blooms, and tubing; powder, flake, and paste.

All aluminum and aluminum-base scrap containing commercially recoverable aluminum.

Aluminum castings (before machining).

Aluminum forgings, pressings, and impact extrusions (before machining).

Asbestos, amosite.

Asbestos, chrysotile, spinning fibers.

Asbestos, crocidolite.

Beryllium: Metal oxides, master alloys, and compounds.

Cerium:

Cerium metal, cerium alloys, such as ferro-cerium and cerium compounds in which cerium is a recognizable component.

All scrap and waste material containing commercially recoverable cerium of the above listed types.

Chromium:

Chrome metal.

Ferro-chrome.

Cobalt: Cobalt metal, oxides, and hydrides.
Columbium: Pure metal and chemicals, ferro-columbium, ferro-columbium-tantalum (ferro-tantalum-columbium).

Copper:

Refined copper (fire-refined and electrolytic) including refinery shapes such as wire bars, slabs, cakes, billets, and ingots.

Secondary copper and copper-base alloys.

Copper and copper-base alloys: alloy plate, sheet, and strip; alloy rod, bar, and wire (including extruded shapes); alloy tube and pipe; unalloyed rod, bar, and wire (including extruded shapes); unalloyed plate, sheet, and strip; unalloyed tube and pipe; copper and copper-base alloy castings; copper powder mill products.
All copper and copper-base alloy scrap containing commercially recoverable copper.

Cryolite.

Diamond grinding wheels.

Diamonds, industrial.

Electrodes, carbon.

Fluorspar, acid and ceramic grades.

Graphite, artificial, electrodes and anodes.

Graphite, natural:

Crucible flake.

Ceylon lump, 97 percent and higher carbon.

Iridium.

Magnesium:

Magnesium, primary and secondary ingots.

Semifabricated shapes.

All magnesium-base alloy scrap containing commercially recoverable magnesium.

Manganese: Manganese metal and ferro-manganese.

Mica, muscovite block and film, good stained and better.

Molybdenum:

Pure metal, powder, wire, rod, sheet.

Ferro-molybdenum, molybdenum oxide and molybdenum compounds.

Nickel:

Nickel, alloyed or unalloyed.

Imported nickel matte.

Nickel and nickel alloy, metal (cathode nickel, pigs, shot, and other primary forms).

Nickel and nickel alloy, secondary.

Nickel and nickel alloy, semifinished; bars, rods, tubes, sheet bar, ingot, blooms, billets, sheet strip, and similar mill products not further manufactured.

All nickel and nickel-base alloy scrap and nickel silver scrap containing commercially recoverable nickel.

Platinum:

Scrap, ferrous and nonferrous (except antimony, bismuth, cadmium, lead and zinc scrap).

Selenium and selenium alloys.

Tantalum:

Pure metal and chemicals.

Ferrotantalum-columbium.

Tin:

Pig tin, primary or secondary.

All other materials and alloys containing 1.5 percent or more tin.

Titanium:

Sponge.

Semifabricated shapes.

Sheets, tubes, extrusions.

Titanium bearing alloys.

Titanium-base alloy scrap.

Tungsten: Pure metal, powder, wire, rod, sheet, chemical compounds, ferrotungsten.

Vanadium: Ferrovandium, vanadium oxide, ammonium meta-vanadate and other vanadium bearing products.

Zirconium: Zirconium metal, ferro-aluminum-zirconium-silicon alloys, and all other metallic compositions used as sources of zirconium in the manufacture of any alloy products.

RUBBER MATERIALS

Natural rubber, dry.

TEXTILE MATERIALS

Nylon staple and nylon filament yarn.

Rayon yarn, high tenacity.

Silk, noils and waste.

Twine, binder and baler.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bristles, pigs' and hogs'.

Metal cans.

Collapsible tubes.

Components and parts for electric light bulbs and tubes.

Cylinders, gas.

New drums, steel, shipping.

Packaging closures made in whole or in part of controlled materials.

Reels and spools, shipping and package (wholly or in part of metal).

Strapping, metal.

LIST B—MATERIALS WITHDRAWN FROM THEIR PREVIOUS DESIGNATION AS SCARCE IN LIST A OF NPA DESIGNATION 1, AS AMENDED JULY 23, 1952

CHEMICALS

Benzene (benzol).

Chlorine.

Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane.

Monochlorotrifluoroethylene.

Naphthalene.

Parachlorophenol.

Paranitrophenol.

Phthalic anhydride.
Pine oil.
Polyethylene.
Polyethylene resins.
Sulfuric acid.

LEATHER AND TANNING MATERIALS

Vegetable tanning materials:
Chestnut.
Wattle.

METALS AND MINERALS

Corundum, grain and superfines
Rutile.
Talc, block (lava grade).

[F. R. Doc. 52-9976; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
11:40 a. m.]

[NPA Order M-25, Direction 4—Revocation]

M-25—CANS

DIR. 4—EMERGENCY PACKING OF PERISHABLE
FOOD PRODUCTS

Direction 4 (17 F. R. 5895) to NPA Order M-25 is hereby revoked. This revocation does not relieve any person of any obligation or liability incurred under Direction 4 to NPA Order M-25, nor deprive any person of any rights received or accrued under said direction prior to the effective date of this revocation.

(64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

This revocation is effective October 15, 1952.

Issued September 9, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION
AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9977; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
11:40 a. m.]

[NPA Order M-25, Direction 5 of Sept. 9,
1952]

M-25—CANS

DIR. 5—TEMPORARY AUTHORITY FOR MANU-
FACTURE AND USE OF CANS MADE FROM
EMERGENCY PURCHASES OF TIN PLATE

This direction to NPA Order M-25 is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this direction, there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

- Sec.
1. What this direction does.
2. Authority for manufacture and use of cans.
3. Duration of this direction.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 3 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.; secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.

SECTION 1. *What this direction does.* Beginning October 15, 1952, and ending December 31, 1952, this direction permits the unrestricted manufacture and use of cans and parts of cans made from tin plate acquired by a can manufacturer for a specific purpose during the period from June 30, 1952, to September 30, 1952, but which is not economically usable for the purpose for which he acquired it. The objective is to permit the usage of tin plate which, although not the most suitable for the intended use, was ordered as a result of the recent work stoppage in the steel industry because more suitable tin plate was not available.

SEC. 2. *Authority for manufacture and use of cans.* Beginning October 15, 1952, and ending December 31, 1952, irrespective of the can material specifications and quantity usage limitations established by NPA Order M-25, any can manufacturer may manufacture and sell, and any packer may purchase and use, cans or parts of cans made from tin plate acquired by the manufacturer for a specific purpose during the period June 30, 1952, to September 30, 1952, but which is not economically usable for the purpose for which he acquired it. In order to identify the cans or parts of cans subject to this direction, the can manufacturer shall deliver to each purchaser of any cans or parts of cans made from such materials a certificate reading substantially as follows:

Certified for use in accordance with Direction 5 to NPA Order M-25.

SEC. 3. *Duration of this direction.* This direction shall expire December 31, 1952.

This direction shall take effect October 15, 1952.

Issued September 9, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION
AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9978; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
11:40 a. m.]

[NPA Reg. 1, as Amended September 9, 1952]

NPA REG. 1—INVENTORY CONTROL

This regulation, as amended, is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this amended regulation, consultation with industry representatives has been rendered impracticable because this regulation applies to all trades and industries.

This regulation, as amended, affects NPA Reg. 1, as amended July 23, 1952, as follows: Certain items have been deleted from Table IA under the headings "Chemicals" and "Metals and Minerals." The heading "Leather and Tanning Materials" and the items listed under that heading have been deleted from Table IA. The item "Rutile" has been deleted from Table IB and the item "Sulfuric acid" has been deleted from Table II.

Sec.

1. What this regulation does.
2. Definitions.
3. Materials affected.
4. Persons affected.
5. Restrictions on receipts.
6. Restriction on deliveries.
7. Restrictions on ordering.
8. Adjustment of orders.
9. Receipts permitted after adjustment of orders.
10. Imported materials.
11. Minimum production or sales quantities.
12. Excess inventory.
13. Separate operating units.
14. Relation to other NPA regulations and orders.
15. Defense against claims for damages.
16. Request for adjustment or exception.
17. Records and reports.
18. Communications.
19. Violations.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 19 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp., secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.

SECTION 1. *What this regulation does.* The purpose of this regulation is to prevent the accumulation of excessive inventories of materials in short supply. It does this by limiting the quantities of such materials that can be ordered, received, or delivered.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.* As used in this regulation:

(a) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, and includes any agency of the United States or any other government.

(b) "Practicable minimum working inventory" means the smallest quantity of material from which a person can reasonably meet his deliveries or supply his services on the basis of his currently scheduled method and rate of operation. In the absence of unusual circumstances, a person's inventory will be considered more than a practicable minimum working inventory if the ratio of his inventory to his currently scheduled operations is substantially greater than the ratio which he normally maintained between his inventory and his operations during any reasonably representative period in the 6 months ending June 30, 1950.

SEC. 3. *Materials affected.* This regulation applies only (a) to those materials listed in Table IA or Table IB (as amended from time to time) appearing at the end of this regulation, in the shapes and forms therein specified, or if no particular shape or form of any such material is specified, then in all shapes and forms of such material, and (b) to such other materials as may be made subject to it by any other NPA regulation or order.

SEC. 4. *Persons affected.* This regulation applies to all persons buying for use or resale, including resale in export trade, except an ultimate consumer with respect to the buying of materials for his personal or household use.

SEC. 5. Restrictions on receipts. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no person may receive or accept delivery of any material listed in Table IA of this regulation, if his inventory of such material is, or by reason of such receipt would become, more than a practicable minimum working inventory.

(b) No person buying for use in production or construction or for use as maintenance, repair, or operating supplies, may receive or accept delivery of any material listed in Table IB of this regulation, if his inventory of such material is, or by reason of such receipt would become, more than a practicable minimum working inventory, or more than the smallest quantity thereof reasonably required to meet his deliveries or supply his services on the basis of his currently scheduled method and rate of operation during the next succeeding number of calendar days listed for that material in column 2 of Table IB, whichever is less.

(c) In figuring his inventory a person must include all such material referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, in his possession or held for his account by others, but not that held by him for the account of others. For the purpose of the restrictions in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, a material which is to be further processed is considered to be in inventory until actually put into process or actually installed or assembled. For the purpose of this regulation, processing does not include minor initial operations, such as painting, and does not include any shearing, cutting, trimming, or other operation, unless such initial operation is a part of a continuous fabricating or assembling operation; nor does it include operations such as inspection, testing, and aging, or segregation or earmarking for a specific job.

(d) Any person engaged in a seasonal business or industry who normally stocks inventory in advance of the season may, notwithstanding the restrictions in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, accept such advance delivery of his seasonal requirements provided that the deliveries accepted are no greater and no further in advance than those which he would normally accept in the ordinary course of his business to meet reasonably anticipated seasonal requirements.

SEC. 6. Restriction on deliveries. No person may deliver any material if he knows, or has reason to believe, that the person requesting delivery is forbidden to receive it by this regulation.

SEC. 7. Restrictions on ordering. (a) No person may place any order calling for delivery of any material earlier, or in larger amounts, than he would be permitted to receive under this regulation.

(b) No person may place separate orders with the same supplier, or with different suppliers, calling for delivery in the aggregate of any material in excess of the amount he is permitted to receive under this regulation even though he intends to cancel one or more of the orders before delivery.

SEC. 8. Adjustment of orders. (a) A person who, prior to the effective date of any amendment to this regulation, has placed any order for a material calling for delivery earlier, or in greater quantities, than he is permitted to receive under this regulation must promptly cancel, reduce, or defer delivery under, every such order to the extent necessary so that delivery will not result in his exceeding his practicable minimum working inventory of such material. Nothing in this section shall affect any obligation of, or liability incurred by, a person under this regulation prior to the effective date of any amendment of this regulation.

(b) A person whose requirements change because of an alteration in his operations, slowing or stoppage of his production, or delayed delivery by suppliers, or for any other reason, must promptly cancel, reduce, or defer delivery under, his outstanding orders to the extent necessary so that delivery will not result in his exceeding his practicable minimum working inventory.

SEC. 9. Receipts permitted after adjustment of orders. Where a person has promptly adjusted his outstanding orders as required by section 8 of this regulation, delivery of the material involved may be made and accepted, and the restrictions on receipts of materials provided in this regulation may be exceeded, in any of the following cases only:

(a) If the supplier has shipped the material or loaded it for shipment before receipt of the instruction to adjust the order.

(b) If the material is a special item which, before receipt of the instruction to adjust the order, the supplier had in stock, or in production, or for the production of which he had acquired special components or special materials. For the purpose of this section a "special item" is one which the supplier does not usually make, stock, or sell, and which cannot readily be disposed of to others.

(c) If the material had already been produced or was in production before receipt of the instruction to adjust the order and cannot be used to fill other orders on the producer's books.

SEC. 10. Imported materials. A person may import any material acquired prior to landing without regard to the inventory restrictions of this regulation. However, if his inventory of a material thereby becomes in excess of the amount permitted, he may not receive further deliveries of it from domestic sources until his inventory is reduced to permitted levels. The inventory restrictions of this regulation do apply to any deliveries of the imported material he makes, and to the amount of it that any person accepting delivery from him is permitted to receive.

SEC. 11. Minimum production or sales quantities. In the case of materials that are mass produced or are normally marketed only in minimum sales quantities, a person may order and receive from a producer a minimum production run of such a material, or from any

other supplier a minimum sales quantity, provided it is not practicable for him to procure his needs from other suppliers in smaller quantities, even though his inventory of such material is thereby increased beyond a practicable minimum working inventory. He may not thereafter receive additional quantities of such material until his inventory thereof is reduced below a practicable minimum working inventory.

SEC. 12. Excess inventory. This regulation does not provide for disposal of excess inventory which may be on hand. Excess inventory may, however, be subject to requisition under certain circumstances, as provided in section 201 (a) of Title II of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

SEC. 13. Separate operating units. A person who has or may hereafter have more than one operating unit in his business may elect on or after July 23, 1952, to maintain separate inventory records for any of such units. After such an election has been made it may not at any time thereafter be changed without the prior written approval of NPA. The provisions of this regulation shall apply independently to any unit for which separate inventory records are maintained pursuant to this section.

SEC. 14. Relation to other NPA regulations and orders. Other or additional inventory restrictions are included in certain NPA orders and other regulations presently in effect, and may be included in NPA orders and other regulations issued in the future. The inventory restrictions of any such order or other regulation shall govern to the extent that they modify this regulation. Table II at the end of this regulation includes a list of materials with respect to which quantitative inventory restrictions are provided in the orders and other regulations listed in that table, in effect on the date specified in that table. Even if an NPA order or other regulation containing inventory restrictions is not listed in Table II, a person must nevertheless comply with such restrictions. Upon revocation in any manner of the inventory restrictions of an order or regulation listed in Table II, covering a material listed in Table IA or Table IB of this regulation, all provisions of this regulation shall apply to such material.

SEC. 15. Defense against claims for damages. Persons complying with this regulation are entitled to the protection afforded by section 707 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, which provides in part that "No person shall be held liable for damages or penalties for any act or failure to act resulting directly or indirectly from his compliance with a rule, regulation, or order issued pursuant to this act, notwithstanding that any such rule, regulation, or order shall thereafter be declared by judicial or other competent authority to be invalid."

SEC. 16. Request for adjustment or exception. Any person affected by any provision of this regulation may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that such provision works an

undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In examining requests for adjustment or exception claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this regulation, consideration will be given to the requirements of the public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing, by letter in triplicate, and shall set forth all pertinent facts, the nature of the relief sought, and the justification therefor.

Sec. 17. Records and reports. (a) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this regulation shall make and preserve, for at least 3 years thereafter, accurate and complete records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, production, and use, in sufficient detail to permit the determination, after audit, whether each transaction complies with the provisions of this regulation. This regulation does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily used, provided such records supply an adequate basis for audit. Records may be retained in the form of microfilm or other photographic copies instead of the originals by those persons who, at the time such microfilm or other photographic records are made, maintain such copies of records in the regular and usual course of business.

(b) All records required by this regulation shall be made available for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of the National Production Authority, at the usual place of business where maintained.

(c) Persons subject to this regulation shall make such records and submit such reports to NPA as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (5 U. S. C. 139-139F).

Sec. 18. Communications. All communications concerning this regulation shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: NPA Reg. 1.

Sec. 19. Violations. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this regulation, or any other regulation or order of NPA, or who wilfully furnishes false information or conceals any material fact in the course of operation under this regulation, is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

NPA Reg. 1, as amended, shall take effect September 9, 1952.

**NATIONAL PRODUCTION
AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.**

**TABLE IA OF NPA REG. 1
(As amended September 9, 1952)**

**MATERIALS SUBJECT TO PRACTICABLE MINIMUM
WORKING INVENTORY LIMITATION**

(See section 5 (a))

CHEMICALS

Acetylene.
Alkyl and aromatic substituted phenolic resins.
Alkyl polysulfide polymers (Thiokol-polymers, trade name).
Alpha picoline.
Argon.
Bis-phenol.
Butadiene.
Calcium carbide.
Charcoal, granular.
Cobalt salts and driers.
Copper chemicals.
Cyclohexanol.
Freon.
Lithium chemicals.
Lithium metal.
Methylene chloride.
Nickel chemicals.
Oxygen.
Paraphenylphenol.
Paratertiary butyl phenol.
Pyrethrum.
Pyridine.
Selenium compounds (as defined in NPA Order M-91).
Sulfur.
Toluene.

FOREST PRODUCTS

Lumber as specified below (excluding inventories of producers or distributors, but including inventories of users).
Cedar: Port orford.
Cypress.
Douglas fir, thick clears.
Eucalyptus: Ironbark.
Pine: Southern, longleaf, upper grades.
Teak.
Plywood, softwood AA grade, all thicknesses, exterior and interior; 1/2 inch, all grades, exterior.

IRON AND STEEL

Gray iron castings (excluding cast iron soil and pressure pipe and fittings), rough and semifinished.
Malleable iron castings, rough and semifinished.
Pig iron.
Steel:
Forgings (rough as forged).
Iron and steel scrap.
Non-nickel-bearing stainless (i. e., containing less than 1 percent nickel).

METALS AND MINERALS

Aluminum foil (plain coiled).
Aluminum powder (atomized or flake, including paste).
Aluminum scrap.
Asbestos, amosite.
Asbestos, chrysotile, spinning fibers.
Asbestos, crocidolite.
Beryllium: Metal, oxides, master alloys, and compounds.
Cerium:
Cerium metal, cerium alloys, such as ferro-cerium and cerium compounds in which cerium is a recognizable component.
All scrap and waste material containing commercially recoverable cerium of the above listed types.
Chromium:
Chrome metal.
Ferro-chrome.

Cobalt: Cobalt metal, oxides, and hydrides.
Columbium: Pure metal and chemicals, ferro-columbium, ferro-columbium-tantalum (ferro-tantalum-columbium).

Copper:
Refined copper (fire-refined and electrolytic).
Secondary copper and copper-base alloys.
All copper and copper-base alloy scrap containing commercially recoverable copper.

Cryolite.
Diamonds, industrial.
Electrodes, carbon.
Fluorspar, acid and ceramic grades.
Graphite, artificial, electrodes and anodes.
Graphite, natural:
Crucible flake.
Ceylon lump, 97 percent and higher carbon.
Iridium.

Magnesium:
Magnesium, primary and secondary ingots.
Semifabricated shapes.
All magnesium-base alloy scrap containing commercially recoverable magnesium.

Manganese: Manganese metal and ferro-manganese.

Mica, muscovite block and film, good stained and better.

Molybdenum:
Pure metal, powder, wire, rod, sheet.
Ferro-molybdenum, molybdenum oxide and molybdenum compounds.

Nickel:
Nickel, alloyed or unalloyed.
Imported nickel matte.
Nickel and nickel alloy, metal (cathode nickel, pigs, shot, and other primary forms).
Nickel and nickel alloy, secondary.
Nickel and nickel alloy, semifinished; bars, rods, tubes, sheet bar, ingot, blooms, billets, sheet strip, and similar mill products not further manufactured.
All nickel and nickel-base alloy scrap and nickel silver scrap containing commercially recoverable nickel.

Platinum:
Scrap, ferrous and nonferrous (except antimony, bismuth, cadmium, lead, and zinc scrap).

Selenium and selenium alloys.
Tantalum:
Pure metal and chemicals.
Ferrotantalum-columbium.

Tin:
Pig tin, primary or secondary.
All other materials and alloys containing 1.5 percent or more tin.

Titanium:
Sponge.
Semifabricated shapes.
Sheets, tubes, extrusions.
Titanium-bearing alloys.
Titanium-base alloy scrap.

Tungsten: Pure metal, powder, wire, rod, sheet, chemical compounds, ferrotungsten.
Vanadium: Ferrovandium, vanadium oxide, ammonium meta-vanadate, and other vanadium-bearing products.
Zirconium: Zirconium metal, ferro-aluminum-zirconium-silicon alloys, and all other metallic compositions used as sources of zirconium in the manufacture of any alloy products.

RUBBER MATERIALS

Natural rubber, dry.

TEXTILE MATERIALS

Nylon staple and nylon filament yarn.
Rayon yarn, high-tenacity.
Silk, noils and waste.
Twine, binder and baler.

MISCELLANEOUS

Eristles, pigs' and hogs'.
Components and parts for electric light bulbs and tubes.

CONTAINERS AND PACKAGING MATERIALS

Collapsible tubes.
Cylinders, gas.
Metal cans.
Packaging closures made in whole or in part of controlled materials.¹

TABLE IB OF NPA REG. 1

(As amended September 9, 1952)

MATERIALS SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC CALENDAR DAY INVENTORY LIMITATION OR TO PRACTICABLE MINIMUM WORKING INVENTORY LIMITATION, WHICHEVER IS LESS

(See section 5 (b))

Materials	Inventory limitation (calendar days)
Aluminum castings (before machining).....	60
Aluminum forgings, pressings, and impact extrusions (before machining).....	60
Aluminum foil (plain coiled).....	60
Aluminum powder (atomized or flake, including paste).....	60
Components and parts for electric light bulbs and tubes.....	60
New drums, steel shipping.....	60
Iron:	
Pig iron.....	30
Gray iron castings (excluding cast iron soil and pressure pipe and fittings), rough and semifinished.....	60
Steel:	
Forgings (rough as forged).....	60
Non-nickel-bearing stainless (i. e., containing less than 1 percent nickel).....	45
Reels and spools, shipping and packaging, wholly or in part of metal.....	60
Strapping, metal (but not less than 1,000 pounds).....	60

¹Packers may continue customary carload or truckload lot purchases provided deliveries are not received or accepted until inventories of drums of each size and type included in such carload or truckload is less than a 45-calendar-day supply. The practicable minimum working inventory limitation provision does not apply.

²The practicable minimum working inventory limitation provision does not apply.

³Users customarily purchasing metal strapping in full carload lots may continue such purchases provided deliveries are not received or accepted until inventory is less than a 45-calendar-day supply. The practicable minimum working inventory limitation provision does not apply.

TABLE II OF NPA REG. 1

(As amended September 9, 1952)

MATERIALS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL INVENTORY RESTRICTIONS IN NPA ORDERS OR OTHER NPA REGULATIONS IN EFFECT ON SEPT. 9, 1952

(See section 14)

Materials	NPA order or regulation
Pig tin.....	M-8
Lead-base alloys (1.5 percent or more tin).....	M-8
All other materials and alloys containing 1.5 percent or more tin.....	M-8
Copper, refined and/or scrap.....	M-16
Iron and steel scrap.....	M-20
Aluminum scrap.....	M-22
Cans.....	M-25

¹Packers may purchase packaging closures in carload or truckload lots provided deliveries of any size or type of packaging closures are not received or accepted until inventory of the particular size or type is less than a practicable minimum working inventory.

Materials	NPA order or regulation
Steel, copper, and aluminum for electric utilities.....	M-50
Platinum and platinum scrap.....	M-54
Sulfur.....	M-69
Marine MRO.....	M-70
MRO for rail transportation systems.....	M-73
Communications.....	M-77
MRO for mining industry.....	M-78

Alloying materials:	
Boron.....	M-80
Calcium.....	M-80
Chromium.....	M-80
Cobalt.....	M-80
Columbium and tantalum.....	M-80
Manganese.....	M-80
Molybdenum, excluding pure molybdenum.....	M-80
Nickel.....	M-80
Silicon.....	M-80
Titanium.....	M-80
Tungsten, excluding pure tungsten.....	M-80
Vanadium.....	M-80
Zirconium.....	M-80
Pure tungsten.....	M-81
Pure molybdenum.....	M-81
Brass mill products.....	M-82
Copper wire mill products.....	M-86
MRO for solid fuels industry.....	M-87
Certain controlled materials in the inventory of a retailer.....	M-89
Selenium.....	M-91
Cryolite.....	M-99
Diamond grinding wheels.....	M-103
MRO for iron and steel producers.....	M-105
Steel (controlled material shapes and forms).....	CMP Reg. 2
Copper (controlled material shapes and forms).....	CMP Reg. 2
Aluminum (controlled material shapes and forms).....	CMP Reg. 2
MRO—general.....	CMP Reg. 5
MRO repairmen.....	CMP Reg. 7

NOTE: Interpretations 1, 2, and 3, as amended October 22, 1951, remain in full force and effect.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9979; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952; 11:41 a. m.]

[NPA Rules of Practice 1 (Revised) of September 8, 1952]

RP-1—RULES OF PRACTICE BEFORE HEARING COMMISSIONERS

These revised rules are found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and are issued pursuant to the authority granted by the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended and extended by Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong. and Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong., and NPA General Administrative Order 16-06, July 21, 1951 (16 F. R. 8628). Consultation with industry representatives in advance of the issuance of these rules has been rendered impracticable by the fact that the rules apply to all trades and industries.

These rules of practice revise Implementation 1 to NPA General Administrative Order 16-06 (16 F. R. 8799), redesignated as Rules of Practice 1 (16 F. R. 8894).

Sec.

1. Scope of rules.
2. Hearings in adversary proceedings.
3. Appeals from orders.
4. Stays pending appeals.
5. Temporary suspension orders and consent orders.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 5 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105, 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.; secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.

SECTION 1. *Scope of rules.* (a) These general rules govern the procedure in administrative adversary proceedings before National Production Authority hearing commissioners. They shall be construed to secure simplicity in procedure, fairness in administration, and the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every proceeding.

(b) The principal office of the Chief Hearing Commissioner is at Washington 25, D. C. All communications to him should be addressed to the Chief Hearing Commissioner, National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., unless otherwise specifically directed.

SEC. 2. *Hearings in adversary proceedings.* (a) Administrative adversary proceedings are commenced by the filing with the Chief Hearing Commissioner of a statement of charges in letter or telegram form duly executed by the General Counsel of the National Production Authority. The Chief Hearing Commissioner shall in each case be provided with sufficient number of executed copies of the statement of charges for service thereof on each respondent plus three for the use of the Chief Hearing Commissioner and the hearing commissioner. The statement of charges shall show the name and address of the NPA attorney or attorneys who will appear for the National Production Authority.

(b) The statement of charges shall set forth the specific violations charged and shall contain a request for administrative action for the correction thereof.

(c) Following receipt of the statement of charges, the Chief Hearing Commissioner will forthwith designate a commissioner to hear the matter. The Chief Hearing Commissioner will also transmit the statement of charges to each of the respondents by registered mail (return receipt requested) or by telegram. If transmission is by telegram, an executed copy of the statement of charges will concurrently be transmitted by registered mail (return receipt requested). Accompanying the statement of charges will be a copy of NPA Rules of Practice 1 (Revised) and a notice containing the following:

(1) The name and address of the commissioner designated to hear the matter.

(2) A statement directing the respondent's attention to the provisions hereof concerning his right to file an answer within the period limited herein.

(3) A statement notifying the respondent of his right to appear at a hearing on a date and at a place to be fixed by the hearing commissioner when the charges will be considered.

(4) A statement advising the respondent of the importance of presenting in defense or explanation all facts and cir-

circumstances bearing on his alleged violations.

(d) The Chief Hearing Commissioner will furnish to the hearing commissioner two copies of the statement of charges and a statement of the date and method of transmission thereof to the respondent.

(e) In the event the respondent desires to contest the charges, he shall, within ten calendar days from the date of receipt by him of the statement of charges, file an answer with the hearing commissioner designated to hear the matter. The hearing commissioner may extend the time for filing the answer, and shall fix the date and place of the hearing and may extend the time or change the place of hearing. The answer shall contain a concise statement of the facts in the respondent's defense. Respondent shall specifically admit or deny or explain each of the facts alleged in the statement of charges unless the respondent is without knowledge, in which case respondent shall so state. Five copies of the answer shall be filed with the hearing commissioner. The original shall be signed in ink by the respondent, or an attorney at law who has been admitted to practice in any state or territory, or the District of Columbia. Where the respondent is a corporation or association, the answer may be filed through one of its officers or its attorney. An answer will show the office and post office address of respondent or his attorney. Execution of the answer by a respondent or by an attorney for a respondent in accordance herewith shall constitute an appearance by such party or counsel.

(f) Upon the filing of the answer, or at the expiration of the time for the filing thereof if no answer is filed, the hearing commissioner shall set the matter down for hearing. He shall give notice of the time and place of the hearing to all parties or their counsel of record. If no answer is filed, the hearing commissioner shall take action on the charges without further notice to the respondent. Each charge contained in the statement of charges shall be deemed to be denied unless the charge is specifically admitted by the respondent.

(g) At the close of the reception of evidence, or within a reasonable time thereafter fixed by the hearing commissioner, the parties may file for his consideration their proposed findings and conclusions, together with supporting briefs. Upon request of either party, oral argument thereon may be allowed by the hearing commissioner.

(h) All hearings shall be stenographically reported under supervision of the hearing commissioner. The original and a duplicate of the transcript of the official reporter shall be made a part of the record and shall constitute the sole official transcript of the proceeding. The delivery of transcripts contracted for by the National Production Authority covering hearings held throughout the United States, must be made to the hearing commissioner who will assume responsibility for the distribution of such copies after delivery. Transcripts may be supplied to respondents and to the public by the official reporter at their cost and

at rates not to exceed the maximum rates fixed by contract between the National Production Authority and the reporter.

(i) The hearing commissioner will issue findings and conclusions and an order of disposition in each case. All orders of disposition shall be subject to appeal by the respondent or by the General Counsel of the National Production Authority.

(j) The hearing commissioner shall deliver a copy of his findings and conclusions, and an order of disposition, upon each party to the proceedings.

(k) Where the hearing commissioner concludes that the facts found constitute:

(1) The acquisition, possession, production, use, or disposition by a respondent of materials or facilities in an amount or in a manner not permitted by the National Production Authority regulations, orders, or directives; or

(2) A material misrepresentation by a respondent or in his behalf, to the National Production Authority, or to an authorized agency thereof, in any matter within the jurisdiction of the National Production Authority relevant to the allocation or distribution of materials or facilities; or

(3) Any other violations by a respondent of the National Production Authority regulations, orders, or directives relevant to the allocation or distribution of materials or facilities,

he may issue a suspension order which may:

(4) Withdraw or withhold priority assistance from a respondent;

(5) Withdraw or withhold allocations or allotments of materials or facilities from a respondent;

(6) Prohibit or restrict a respondent in the acquisition, possession, production, use, or disposition of materials or facilities;

(7) Otherwise require compliance with the provisions of Title I of the Defense Production Act or with regulations, orders, or directives of the National Production Authority.

(l) The findings and conclusions and order of the hearing commissioner, together with the record, shall be promptly submitted, in duplicate, to the Chief Hearing Commissioner.

(m) Where the hearing commissioner concludes that the facts found do not constitute violations as set forth in paragraph (k) (1), (2), or (3) of this section, he will so find and will close the case by issuing an appropriate order of disposition.

(n) After a matter has been referred to a hearing commissioner and before he has issued an order of disposition with respect thereto, all motions and other pleadings shall be filed with such hearing commissioner, who shall take jurisdiction thereof insofar as they lie within his jurisdiction and who may dispose of them on such notice and terms as he may fix. An original and two copies of such motion or other pleading shall be so filed.

(o) Upon the issuance by a hearing commissioner of an order of disposition, his jurisdiction over the matter terminates. Thereafter any motions or other

pleadings concerning the same matter shall be addressed to and filed with the Chief Hearing Commissioner who may in his discretion dispose of the same or may refer them to his deputy, to the hearing commissioner who entered the order of disposition, or to another hearing commissioner. When an order of disposition is entered by a hearing commissioner after reference to him of such a matter by the Chief Hearing Commissioner, an appeal with respect to such order of disposition is governed by the provisions of section 3 of this document.

(p) In any matter before a hearing commissioner, he shall, at the instance of either party, issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses for submission of testimony or for the production of documentary evidence relevant to the issues in such matter. Where the application for subpoena is for the production of documentary evidence, such application shall specify with reasonable particularity the books, papers, or documents desired.

(q) Witnesses under subpoena shall be paid the same fees and mileage as are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States. Witnesses whose depositions are taken, and the persons taking such depositions, shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States. Witness fees and mileage, and fees for depositions, shall be paid by the party at whose instance witnesses appear.

Sec. 3. Appeals from orders. (a) Any party to a proceeding affected by the provisions of an order of disposition issued under section 2 (i) of this document may appeal from any or all of the provisions thereof to the Chief Hearing Commissioner. Upon appeal from an order of disposition, interlocutory rulings and orders shall be reviewed, but such interlocutory rulings or orders shall not be subject to appeal or review prior to the entry of an order of disposition.

(b) The National Production Authority, as well as the respondent, shall have the right of appeal hereunder.

(c) An appeal shall be initiated by filing an original and five copies of a notice of intention to appeal with the Chief Hearing Commissioner within 10 calendar days from the date of service of an order upon the appellant. An original and five copies of an appeal brief shall be filed with the Chief Hearing Commissioner within 30 days from the date of service of an order upon the appellant. The Chief Hearing Commissioner may extend the time for filing of notice of intention to appeal and may also extend the time for filing an appeal brief. The appeal brief shall set forth points and arguments advanced by appellant in opposition to the order and the findings and conclusions. The appeal may also set forth the effect of the order upon the appellant's operations. Arguments bearing on the policy embodied in the orders or regulations which respondent has been found to have violated will not be considered.

(d) Within 15 calendar days after the filing of an appeal brief, the other party may file an original and five copies of an

answer to the appeal. A copy of any such answer shall be furnished the appellant by the Chief Hearing Commissioner. Within five calendar days from the receipt of the answer, appellant may file with the Chief Hearing Commissioner an original and five copies of a reply, a copy of which shall be furnished by the Chief Hearing Commissioner to the other party.

(e) The Chief Hearing Commissioner may permit the parties to appear and make oral presentation of the matter of appeal. Both parties will be given notice of the time and place of the hearing.

(f) The Chief Hearing Commissioner shall hear an appeal which he may either grant or deny in whole or in part and his decision thereon shall be final; or he may designate an appellate commissioner to hear an appeal. The appellate commissioner so designated will recommend action to the Chief Hearing Commissioner or, where authorized by the Chief Hearing Commissioner, he will either grant or deny the appeal in whole or in part and his decision thereon shall be final.

SEC. 4. Stays pending appeals. After the initiation of an appeal, the Chief Hearing Commissioner, or his deputy, upon a showing of irreparable harm, may in his discretion stay the provisions of the order appealed from, pending disposition of the appeal. An application for a stay must be made in writing to the Chief Hearing Commissioner.

SEC. 5. Temporary suspension orders and consent orders. (a) Upon application of the General Counsel and on showing of irreparable harm, the Chief Hearing Commissioner or his deputy may in his discretion at any time issue a temporary suspension order. In any such case, the application will be accompanied by a statement of charges. Whenever a temporary suspension order is issued without notice to the respondent and without opportunity to be heard, the respondent will be promptly advised of the issuance of such order and informed of the charges against him and of his right to be heard thereon and on the continuance in force of the temporary suspension order pending issuance of an order of disposition. A motion to dissolve a temporary suspension order shall be heard by the Chief Hearing Commissioner or his deputy upon such notice as may be fixed. A case in which a temporary suspension order has been issued and is outstanding shall be referred forthwith to a hearing commissioner and shall be heard and decided on the merits as soon as practicable. Except as provided in this paragraph, following the issuance of a temporary suspension order the matter will otherwise proceed in accordance with the other provisions of these rules.

(b) The Chief Hearing Commissioner or his deputy may, at any time, on the application of the General Counsel, direct the issuance of a suspension order upon the consent of the respondent, and the issuance of specific exceptions from, or authorizations under, suspension orders.

(c) The Chief Hearing Commissioner or his deputy may also, at any time, revoke or modify any suspension order by diminishing the period of suspension or

the restrictions imposed though no appeal from the order has been taken by the respondent.

These revised rules shall take effect August 28, 1952.

Issued September 8, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION
AUTHORITY,

WALTER H. FOSTER,
Chief Hearing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9980; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
11:41 a. m.]

TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter II—Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army

PART 203—BRIDGE REGULATIONS

TENSAW RIVER, MOBILE BAY, ALA.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the River and Harbor Act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 362; 33 U. S. C. 499), § 203.245 is hereby amended by prescribing regulations governing the operation of Alabama State Highway bridge over the Tensaw River, vicinity of Mobile, Alabama, as follows:

§ 203.245 *Navigable waters discharging into the Atlantic Ocean south of and including Chesapeake Bay and into the Gulf of Mexico, except the Mississippi River and its tributaries and outlets: bridges where constant attendance of draw tenders is not required.*

(1) *Waterways discharging into Gulf of Mexico east of Mississippi River.*

(18-b) *Tensaw River, Alabama.* State of Alabama Highway Department bridge over the Tensaw River on U. S. Highway No. 90 near Mobile, Alabama. At least 24 hours' advance notice required. Bridge openings restricted to week days between the hours of 9:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

Notice may be given to the bridge tender by telephoning Mobile 3-1742, or in his absence by telephoning Mr. J. C. Cotton, Superintendent of Convict Camp, Loxley, Alabama, telephone Loxley 831. The owner of or agency controlling the bridge shall bear the cost of such notices.

[Regs., Aug. 19, 1952, 823.01-ENGWO] (28 Stat. 362; 33 U. S. C. 499)

[SEAL] WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9984; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:52 a. m.]

TITLE 36—PARKS, FORESTS, AND MEMORIALS

Chapter III—Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army

PART 311—RULES AND REGULATIONS GOV- ERNING PUBLIC USE OF CERTAIN RESERVOIR AREAS

HOUSEBOATS

The Secretary of the Army having determined that the use of the Harlan

County Reservoir Area, Republican River, Nebraska, by the general public for boating, swimming, bathing, fishing, and other recreational purposes will not be contrary to the public interest and will not be inconsistent with the operation and maintenance of the reservoir for its primary purposes, hereby prescribe rules and regulations for the public use of the Harlan County Reservoir Area, Nebraska, and prohibits the placing of houseboats on the waters of the Fort Gibson, Bluestone and Dewey Reservoir Areas, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 642) as follows:

A new paragraph (nn) is added to § 311.1, and new subparagraphs 16, 17, 18, and 19 are added to § 311.4 (a), as follows:

§ 311.1 *Areas covered.* * * *

(nn) Harlan County Reservoir Area, Republican River, Nebraska.

§ 311.4 *Houseboats.* (a) A permit shall be obtained from the District Engineer for placing any houseboats on the water of any reservoir area listed in § 311.1, except for the following reservoir areas on which houseboats are prohibited.

(16) Harlan County Reservoir Area, Republican River, Nebraska.

(17) Fort Gibson Reservoir Area, Grand (Neosho) River, Oklahoma.

(18) Bluestone Reservoir Area, New River, West Virginia and Virginia.

(19) Dewey Reservoir Area, Johns Creek, Kentucky.

(60 Stat. 642; 16 U. S. C. 460d) [Regs., July 23, 1952, ENGWO]

[SEAL] WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9883; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:52 a. m.]

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter I—Bureau of Land Manage- ment, Department of the Interior

Appendix—Public Land Orders

[Public Land Order 861]

ALASKA

WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS FOR USE OF
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AS ANTI-AIR-
CRAFT ARTILLERY FIRING RANGE

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 P. R. 4831), it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described public lands in Alaska are hereby withdrawn, except as hereinafter provided, from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws, including the mining and mineral-leasing laws, and reserved for the use of the Department of the Army as an impact area and safety zone for anti-aircraft artillery firing, such operations to be conducted only for two six-week periods commencing April 15th and October 16th, respectively, of each year:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly mean high tide line of Knik Arm with the south line of Lot 2, Section 12, Township 14 North, Range 4 West, Seward Meridian, Alaska, said point of intersection being at approximate latitude 61°19'05" North and longitude 149°54'53" West; thence West along said south line of the southwest corner of said Lot 2; thence North along the west line of said Lot 2 and Lot 1, 1/2 mile, to the north line of the aforementioned Section 12; thence West along said north line, 1/4 mile, to the corner common to Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 of the above-mentioned Township and Range; thence North along the line common to said Sections 1 and 2, 1/4 mile, to the northeast corner of the SE 1/4 NE 1/4 of said Section 2; thence West along the north line of said SE 1/4 NE 1/4, 1/4 mile, to the northwest corner thereof; thence North along the east line of the NW 1/4 NE 1/4 of said Section 2 and the east line of the SW 1/4 SE 1/4 of Section 35, Township 15 North, Range 4 West, Seward Meridian, 1/4 mile, to the northeast corner of said SW 1/4 SE 1/4; thence West along the north line of the SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 35, 1/4 mile; to the north-south center line of said section; thence North along said center line, 1/4 mile, to the 1/4 corner common to Sections 26 and 35 to the last mentioned Township and Range; thence West along the line common to said Sections 26 and 35 to the meanders of an unnamed lake; thence in a North-westerly direction along said meanders to the west line of Lot 1 of the aforementioned Section 26; thence North along said west line of Lot 1 and the west line of the NE 1/4 SW 1/4 of said Section 26 to the east-west center line thereof; thence West along said center line, 1/4 mile, to the west line of said Section 26; thence on an approximate bearing of N. 21° 15' W. a distance of 46,380 feet, more or less, to a point; thence on an approximate bearing of S. 59° 05' W. a distance of 43,300 feet, more or less, to a point; thence on an approximate bearing S. 22° 50' W. a distance of 44,250 feet, more or less, to a point; thence on an approximate bearing of

S. 77° 00' E. a distance of 56,800 feet, more or less, to a point on the west line of Section 29, Township 14 North, Range 4 West, Seward Meridian, said point being approximately 1,700 feet north of the southwest corner of said Section 29; thence South along said west line to the southwest corner of the N 1/2 SW 1/4 of the aforementioned Section 29; thence East along the south line of the N 1/2 SW 1/4, 1/2 mile, to the north-south center line of said Section 29; thence South along said center line, 1/4 mile, to the 1/4 corner common to Sections 29 and 32; thence East along the south line of Sections 29 and 28, 1 mile, to the 1/4 corner common to Sections 28 and 33 of the aforementioned Township and Range; thence South along the north-south center line of said Section 33, 1/4 mile, to the southwest corner of the N 1/2 NE 1/4 thereof; thence East along the south line of said N 1/2 NE 1/4, Section 33, and the south line of the N 1/2 NW 1/4, Section 34, 1 mile, to the north-south center line of said Section 34; thence South along said center line, 1/4 mile, to the intersection with the east-west center line thereof; thence East along said east-west center line, 1/2 mile, to the 1/4 corner common to Sections 34 and 35; thence continuing East along the north line of the NW 1/4 SW 1/4 and Lots 3 and 2 of said Section 35, 1/4 mile, to the northeast corner of said Lot 2; thence South along the east line of Lot 2 to the westerly mean high tide line of Knik Arm; thence Northeasterly along said mean high tide line a distance of 22,500 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

The above described parcel of land contains 86,570 acres, more or less.

The Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, may issue leases or permits for the surface use of such lands, and conduct sales of timber or other materials thereon, under applicable laws, and otherwise administer the lands, provided that all documents authorizing the use of, or access to, the lands shall

provide that every person occupying the lands under authority thereof shall vacate them during the periods of firing and use by the Department of the Army, without compensation for loss of use of the lands or for damages caused by Army use.

It is intended that jurisdiction over these lands, without restriction, shall be returned to the Department of the Interior when the lands are no longer needed for the purpose for which they are reserved.

JOEL D. WOLFSOHN,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9879; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:51 a. m.]

TITLE 45—PUBLIC WELFARE

Chapter V—War Claims Commission

Subchapter C—Appeals and Hearings

PART 515—APPEALS

SUBPART C—FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Section 515.31 is hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 515.31 *Notice of findings.* Notice of the final decision of the Appeals Board shall be delivered in person to all interested parties, or shall be sent by regular mail to such parties.

(Sec. 2, 62 Stat. 1240; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2001)

GEORGIA L. LUSK,
Vice Chairman,
War Claims Commission.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9876; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:50 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR Part 722]

COTTON: NOTICE OF DETERMINATION TO BE MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WITH RESPECT TO TOTAL SUPPLY AND NORMAL SUPPLY FOR MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST 1, 1952

NOTICE OF PROPOSED PROCLAMATION WITH RESPECT TO NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA FOR COTTON PRODUCED IN 1953

The marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1376), require that whenever during any calendar year the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the normal supply for such marketing year, the Secretary shall proclaim such fact and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop of cotton produced in the next calendar year.

No. 177—3

The terms "total supply" and "normal supply" of cotton are defined in section 301 (b) of the act as follows:

"Total supply" of cotton for any marketing year shall be the carry-over at the beginning of such marketing year, plus the estimated production of cotton in the United States during the calendar year in which such marketing year begins and the estimated imports of cotton into the United States during such marketing year." The term "carry-over" is defined as the quantity of cotton on hand in the United States at the beginning of such marketing year, not including any part of the crop which was produced in the United States during the calendar year then current.

"Normal supply" of cotton for any marketing year shall be the estimated domestic consumption of cotton for the marketing year for which such normal supply is being determined, plus the estimated exports of cotton for such marketing year, plus 30 per centum of the sum of such consumption and exports as an allowance for carry-over."

In the event the Secretary determines that the total supply of cotton for the

marketing year beginning August 1, 1952, will exceed the normal supply for such marketing year, the Secretary is required to proclaim such fact not later than October 15, 1952, and a national marketing quota will be in effect for the crop of cotton produced in 1953.

The Secretary is required also to determine and specify in such proclamation the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of the number of bales of cotton (standard bales of five hundred pounds gross weight) adequate, together with (1) the estimated carry-over on August 1, 1953, and (2) the estimated imports during the 1953-54 marketing year, to make available a normal supply of cotton. The act provides that the national marketing quota for any year shall be not less than ten million bales or one million bales less than the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of cotton for the marketing year ending in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed, whichever is smaller.

In preparing to make the determinations required by section 342 of the act, the Secretary has under consideration

section 371 (b) of the act which authorizes increases in or termination of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for any of the several commodities to which farm marketing quotas are applicable in case the Secretary finds such action necessary to meet a national emergency or a material increase in export demand.

Any person interested in the aforementioned determinations and proclamations to be made by the Secretary is invited to submit his views thereon in writing to the Director, Cotton Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All submissions must be postmarked not later than 20 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of September 1952.

[SEAL]

HAROLD K. HILL,
Deputy Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9899; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:56 a. m.]

[7 CFR Part 722]

COTTON: NOTICE OF DETERMINATION TO BE MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WITH RESPECT TO TOTAL SUPPLY AND NORMAL SUPPLY OF EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON FOR THE MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST 1, 1952

NOTICE OF PROPOSED PROCLAMATION WITH RESPECT TO NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA FOR EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON PRODUCED IN 1953

The Secretary of Agriculture is preparing to determine, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1376; Pub. Law 585, 82d Cong., approved July 17, 1952), whether a national marketing quota is required to be proclaimed for the crop of extra long staple cotton to be produced in the calendar year 1953. Pertinent parts of the provisions of the act which are applicable to such determination are as follows:

"Sec. 347. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, the provisions of this part shall not apply to extra long staple cotton which is produced from pure strain varieties of the Barbados species, or any hybrid thereof, or other similar types of extra long staple cotton designated by the Secretary having characteristics needed for various end uses for which American upland cotton is not suitable, and grown in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United States designated by the Secretary or other areas designated by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties or types.

"(b) Whenever during any calendar year, not later than October 15, the Secretary determines that the total supply of cotton described in subsection (a) for the marketing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the normal supply thereof for such marketing year by more than 8 per centum, the Secre-

tary shall proclaim such fact and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop of such cotton produced in the next calendar year. * * *

"(c) All provisions of this Act, except section 342, subsections (h), (k), and (l) of section 344, the parenthetical provisions relating to acreages regarded as having been planted to cotton, and the provisions relating to minimum small farm allotments, shall, insofar as applicable, apply to marketing quotas and acreage allotments authorized by this section * * *."

The terms "total supply" and "normal supply" of cotton are defined in section 301 (b) of the act as follows:

"Total supply" of cotton for any marketing year shall be the carry-over at the beginning of such marketing year, plus the estimated production of cotton in the United States during the calendar year in which such marketing year begins and the estimated imports of cotton into the United States during such marketing year. The term "carry-over" is defined as the quantity of cotton on hand in the United States at the beginning of such marketing year, not including any part of the crop which was produced in the United States during the calendar year then current.

"Normal supply" of cotton for any marketing year shall be the estimated domestic consumption of cotton for the marketing year for which such normal supply is being determined, plus the estimated exports of cotton for such marketing year, plus 30 per centum of the sum of such consumption and exports as an allowance for carry-over."

The Secretary is also required to determine and specify in any proclamation of marketing quotas the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of the quantity of extra long staple cotton adequate to make available a normal supply of such cotton, taking into account (1) the estimated carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year which begins in the next calendar year, and (2) the estimated imports during such marketing year. The national marketing quota for cotton described in section 347 (a) of the act for any year shall not be less than the larger of thirty thousand bales or a number of bales equal to 30 per centum of the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of such cotton for the marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed.

In preparing to make the determinations required by section 347 of the act, the Secretary has under consideration section 371 (b) of the act which authorizes increases in or termination of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for any of the several commodities to which farm marketing quotas are applicable in case the Secretary finds such action necessary to meet a national emergency or a material increase in export demand.

Prior to making any of the foregoing determinations with respect to the 1953 crop of extra long staple cotton, consideration will be given to any data, views and recommendations pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing to the

Director, Cotton Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All written submissions must be postmarked not later than 20 days after the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of September 1952.

[SEAL]

HAROLD K. HILL,
Deputy Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9898; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:56 a. m.]

[7 CFR Part 939]

BEURRE D'ANJOU, BEURRE BOSC, WINTER NELIS, DOYENNE DU COMICE, BEURRE EASTER, AND BEURRE CLAIRGEAU PEARS GROWN IN OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING WITH RESPECT TO EXPENSES AND FIXING OF RATE OF ASSESSMENT FOR 1952-53 FISCAL PERIOD

Consideration is being given to the following proposals which were submitted by the Control Committee, established under the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 39, as amended (7 CFR Part 939), regulating the handling of Beurre D'Anjou, Beurre Bosc, Winter Nelis, Doyenne du Comice, Beurre Easter, and Beurre Clairgeau varieties of pears grown in Oregon, Washington and California, as the agency to administer the terms and provisions thereof:

(a) That the Secretary of Agriculture find that expenses not to exceed \$21,748.00 are likely to be incurred by said committee during the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1952, and ending June 30, 1953, both dates inclusive, for its maintenance and functioning under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order; and

(b) That the Secretary of Agriculture fix, as the pro rata share of such expenses which each handler shall pay in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order during the aforesaid fiscal period, the rate of assessment at six mills (\$0.006) per standard western pear box of pears or its equivalent of pears in other containers or in bulk, shipped by such handler during said fiscal period.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments for consideration in connection with the aforesaid proposals may do so by mailing the same to the Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Room 2077, South Building, Washington 25, D. C., not later than the 10th day after the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Terms used in the amended marketing agreement and order shall, when used herein, have the same meaning as is given to the respective term in said amended marketing agreement and order.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of September 1952.

[SEAL] FLOYD F. HEDLUND,
Acting Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9870; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

ALASKA

NOTICE OF PROPOSED TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION

AUGUST 28, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that the Office of Territories, Department of the Interior, has made application, Anchorage 020550, for transfer of jurisdiction of interest to the Office of Territories, under section 7 of the Public Works Act of August 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 629; 48 U. S. C. 486e), in the following described lands:

T. 15 N., R. 1 W., Seward Meridian;
Sec. 17, Lots 1, 2, and 3.

The purpose of this notice is to give persons having bona fide objections to the transfer, the opportunity to file with the Manager, Land Office, Anchorage, Alaska, a protest within 30 days from the date of the notice, together with evidence that a copy of the protest has been served on the District Director, Office of Territories, Juneau, Alaska.

LOWELL M. PUCKETT,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9878; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

[Doc. 6—Region II]

CALIFORNIA

RESTORATION FROM WITHDRAWAL UNDER THE FEDERAL POWER ACT AND UNDER THE RECLAMATION ACT

SEPTEMBER 3, 1952.

Pursuant to Determination No. DA-763-California dated April 29, 1952, under section 24 of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1075; 16 U. S. C. 818) as amended, to a determination dated August 30, 1951, by the Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation under the act of April 23, 1932 (43 U. S. C. 154), and in accordance with Order No. 427, section 2.22 (a) (4) and (5) of the Director, Bureau of Land Management approved August 16, 1950 (15 F. R. 5641), it is ordered as follows:

Lots 3 and 4, section 7, and Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, section 18, T. 9 N., R. 11 E., M. D. M., comprising 318.01 acres in El Dorado County, California, withdrawn in Power Site Classification No. 267 dated August 24, 1933, Reservoir Site Reserve

No. 17 dated June 8, 1926, Proposed Water-Power Project No. 514 dated June 20, 1924, and First Form Reclamation Withdrawals dated November 16, 1932 and January 15, 1942, are hereby opened to location, entry and disposition only under the mining laws subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, the requirements of applicable laws, and the following stipulations:

(a) That if and when the lands are required wholly or in part for purposes of power development, any structures, machinery, or improvements placed thereon which shall be found to interfere with such development shall be removed or relocated as may be necessary to eliminate interference with power development without expense to the United States or its permittees or licensees.

(b) That there is reserved to the United States, its successors and assigns, the prior right to use any of the lands herein described to construct, operate, and maintain dams, dikes, reservoirs, tunnels, canals, wasteways, laterals, ditches, telephone and telegraph lines, electric transmission lines, roadways, and appurtenant irrigation structures, and also the right to remove construction materials therefrom, without any payment made by the United States or its successors for such right, with the agreement on the part of the locator that if the construction of any or all of such dams, dikes, reservoirs, tunnels, canals, wasteways, laterals, ditches, telephone and telegraph lines, electric transmission lines, roadways, or appurtenant irrigation structures across, over, or upon said lands or the removal of construction materials therefrom, should be made more expensive by reason of the existence of improvements or workings of the locator thereon, such additional expense is to be estimated by the Secretary of the Interior, whose estimate is to be final and binding upon the parties hereto, and that within thirty days after demand is made upon the locator for payment of any such sums, the locator will make payment thereof to the United States or its successors constructing such dams, dikes, reservoirs, tunnels, canals, wasteways, laterals, ditches, telephone and telegraph lines, electric transmission lines, roadways, or appurtenant irrigation structures across, over, or upon said lands or removing construction materials therefrom. The locator further agrees that the United States, its officers, agents, and employees and its successors and assigns shall not be held liable for any damage to the improvements or workings of the locator resulting from the construction, operation and maintenance of any of the works hereinabove enumerated.

The above-described lands shall be subject to application by the State of California for a period of ninety (90) days from the date of publication of this order in the FEDERAL REGISTER for rights-of-way for public highways, or as a source of material for the construction of such highways, as provided by section 24 of the Federal Power Act, as amended.

This order shall not otherwise become effective to change the status of these lands until 10:00 a. m. on the 91st day after the date of publication.

L. T. HOFFMAN,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9877; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

WASHINGTON

SMALL TRACT CLASSIFICATION ORDER NO. 4

AUGUST 25, 1952.

1. Pursuant to the authority delegated to the Regional Administrator by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management by paragraph b-3 of Order No. 319 of July 19, 1948 there is hereby classified under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609; 43 U. S. C. 682a), for lease and sale for homesite purposes the public land described as follows:

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

T. 9 N., R. 28 E.,
Sec. 22, Lot 4, SW¼NE¼, NW¼.

The land will be leased and sold in regular 2½ acre tracts of 330x330 feet with one tract to each successful applicant except where the 400-foot highway right-of-way reservation occupies a major portion of a regular rectangular tract the sub-division so affected may be included with an adjoining sub-division to form a practical unit. In instances where the highway reservation occupies a minor portion of a tract only one 2½ acre tract will be allowed to each lessee and the amount of land available for use will be reduced by the amount of land included in the highway or other reservation. Access to the highway will be limited to four designated access roads the rights-of-way for which are not to exceed 33 feet in width and the location thereof as may later be determined to be necessary are reserved by the United States. There will also be reserved in each lease and sale a right-of-way not to exceed 33 feet in width along or through each tract for road or public utility facilities for the benefit of each tract leased, sold or available for lease or sale.

The land is located two miles southwest of Richland, Washington, and is adjacent to or near U. S. Highway 410. The soil is sandy commingled with gravel and is not of significant agricultural value.

2. For applications regularly filed prior to the date hereof for the type of use for which the land is classified, this order shall become effective immediately.

3. For land not covered by applications referred to in paragraph 2, this order shall not otherwise become effective to change the status of the lands until 10:00 a. m. on the 35th day after the date of this order. At that time the land shall, subject to valid existing rights, become subject to application as follows:

(a) Ninety-one day period for preference-right filings. For a period of 91 days, commencing at the hour and on

the day specified above, the lands affected by this order shall be subject to application by qualified veterans of World War II. All applications filed under this paragraph either at or before 10:00 a. m., on the 35th day after the date of this order shall be treated as though filed simultaneously at that time. All applications filed under this paragraph after 10:00 a. m., on the 35th day, shall be considered in the order of filing.

(b) Commencing at 10:00 a. m., on the 126th day after the date of this order, any lands remaining shall become subject to application under the Small Tract Act by the public generally. All such applications filed either at or before 10:00 a. m., on the 126th day, shall be treated as though filed simultaneously at the hour specified on such 126th day. All applications filed thereafter shall be considered in the order of filing.

A veteran shall accompany his application with a complete photostat, or other copy (both sides) of his certificate of honorable discharge, or of an official document of his branch of service which shows clearly his honorable discharge as defined in § 181.36 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations or constitutes evidence of any facts upon which the claim for preference is based and which shows clearly the period of service. Other persons claiming credit for service of veterans must furnish like proof in support of their claims. Persons asserting preference rights through settlement or otherwise, and those having equitable claims, shall accompany their applications by duly corroborated statements in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

4. Leases will be issued for a period of five years, at an annual rental of \$10.00, payable for the entire lease period, in advance of the issuance of the lease. Leases will provide option to purchase at the appraised value of \$100.00 to \$200.00 per tract depending upon the size and location as indicated on the plat filed in the Land and Survey Office, Bureau of Land Management, Federal Building, Spokane, Washington. Before purchase may be allowed leases must have been in effect for a minimum period of 1 year and the land must have actually been used and developed for the purpose for which the lease issued. In the event the right to purchase has been exercised prior to the expiration of the 5 year lease period, the unused leasing fees paid may be applied to the purchase price. The United States reserves the right to reject any sale application and to cancel any lease if the property under application has been used or developed in such a manner as to detract from the value of the remaining tracts for residence purposes.

5. Inquiries relative to these lands should be addressed to the Manager, Land and Survey Office, Bureau of Land Management, Federal Building, Spokane, Washington.

JAMES F. DOYLE,
Assistant Regional Administrator,
Region I.

[P. R. Doc. 52-2860; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:48 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

SALES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES AT FIXED PRICES

SEPTEMBER DOMESTIC AND EXPORT PRICE LIST

Pursuant to the Pricing Policy of Commodity Credit Corporation issued March 22, 1950 (15 P. R. 1583), and subject to the conditions stated therein, the following commodities are available for sale in the quantities and at the prices stated:

SEPTEMBER 1952 DOMESTIC PRICE LIST

Commodity and approximate quantity available (subject to prior sale)	Domestic sales price
Nonfat dry milk solids, in carload lots only, 1952 production, 18,000,000 pounds.	Spray process, U. S. Extra Grade, 1952 production, 18 cents per pound. Prices apply "in store" at location of stock in any State ("in store" means at the processor's plant or in storage at warehouse, but with any prepaid storage and outlanding charges for the benefit of the buyer).
Cottonseed oil, bleachable prime, summer yellow, 110,000,000 pounds. ¹	Market price or 17 3/4 cents per pound, whichever is higher, f. o. b. tank cars at points of storage locations.
Linseed oil, raw, 198,000,000 pounds.	Market price on date of sale. (See note on Ceiling Price Certification at the end of this price list.)
Dry edible beans.....	On all beans, for areas other than those shown below, adjust prices upward or downward by an amount equal to the price support program differential between areas. Where no price support differential occurs, the price listed will apply.
	For other grades of all beans, adjust by market differentials.
	Prices listed below, on all beans, are at point of production. Amount of paid-in freight to be added, as applicable.
Pinto, bagged, 425,000 hundredweight.	No. 1 Grade 1949 ¹ crop: \$8.68 per 100 pounds, basis f. o. b. Denver rate area; \$7.68 per 100 pounds, basis f. o. b. Idaho area.
Great Northern, bagged, 612,000 hundredweight.	No. 1 Grade 1948 ¹ 1949, 1950, and 1951 crops: \$8.54 per 100 pounds, basis f. o. b. Twin Falls, Idaho, area; \$8.92 per 100 pounds, basis f. o. b. Morrill, Nebr., area.
Baby Lima, bagged, 484,000 hundredweight.	No. 1 Grade 1949 ¹ crop: \$6.88 per 100 pounds, basis f. o. b. California area.
Small Red, bagged, 1,500 hundredweight.	No. 1 Grade 1951 crop: \$8.98 per 100 pounds basis f. o. b. Idaho area. Available Portland PMA Commodity office.
Small White, bagged, 145,000 hundredweight.	No. 1 Grade 1951 crop: \$8.82 per 100 pounds basis f. o. b. California area.
Pink, bagged, 117,000 hundredweight.	No. 1 Grade 1951 crop: \$8.92 per 100 pounds basis f. o. b. Idaho and California areas. Available Portland and San Francisco PMA Commodity offices.
Pea, bagged, 855,000 hundredweight.	No. 1 Grade 1951 crop: \$9.19 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan area.
Austrian winter pea seed, bagged, 2,179,000 hundredweight.	\$4 per 100 pounds, basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight, as applicable.
Austrian winter peas, bagged; not certified for purity or germination, 1,700,000 hundredweight. ¹	In Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco areas only. The domestic market price for feed but not less than \$3.50 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. point of storage, plus paid-in freight, as applicable. Purchaser must certify that commodity will be used for feed purposes only.
Blue Lupine seed, bagged, 1,122,000 hundredweight.	\$4 per 100 pounds, basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight as applicable.
Common and Willamette vetch seed, bagged, 129,400 hundredweight.	\$7 per 100 pounds, basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight, as applicable. Available Portland, Dallas, and New Orleans PMA Commodity offices.
Red clover seed (uncertified), bagged, 59,290 hundredweight.	\$37.41 per 100 pounds, basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight, as applicable.
Red clover seed (certified), bagged: Cumberland, 1,000 hundredweight; Midland, 620 hundredweight.	\$42.69 per 100 pounds, basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight, as applicable. Available Portland and San Francisco PMA Commodity offices.
Ladino clover seed, bagged, certified, 60,300 hundredweight.	\$106.15 per 100 pounds, basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight, as applicable. Available Portland and San Francisco PMA Commodity offices.
White clover seed, bagged, 189 hundredweight.	\$53.26 per 100 pounds basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight, as applicable. Available New Orleans PMA Commodity office.
Hobum sweet clover seed, bagged, 50 hundredweight.	\$19.98 per 100 pounds basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight, as applicable. Available New Orleans PMA Commodity office.
Crimson clover seed, bagged, 200 hundredweight.	\$18 per 100 pounds basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight, as applicable. Available Portland and New Orleans PMA Commodity offices.
Biennial sweet clover seed, bagged, 20,000 hundredweight.	\$9.99 per 100 pounds basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight, as applicable.
Mountain bromegrass (Bromar certified), bagged, 530 hundredweight.	\$21.65 per 100 pounds basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight, as applicable. Available Portland PMA Commodity office.
Sudan grass seed, bagged 7 hundredweight.	\$4.06 per 100 pounds basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight, as applicable. Available Chicago PMA Commodity office.
Hairy vetch seed, bagged, 70,900 hundredweight.	\$1 plus support price at point of production, plus paid-in freight, as applicable. Available Portland, Dallas, and New Orleans PMA Commodity offices.
Birdfoot trefoil seed, bagged, 660 hundredweight.	\$79.76 per 100 pounds basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight, as applicable. Available San Francisco and Portland PMA Commodity offices.
Rough pea seed, bagged, 6 hundredweight.	\$7 per 100 pounds basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight as applicable. Available Portland PMA Commodity office.
Primer slender wheatears seed (certified), bagged, 30 hundredweight.	\$31.97 per 100 pounds basis f. o. b. point of production, plus paid-in freight, as applicable. Available Portland PMA Commodity office.
Wheat, bulk, 25,000,000 bushels ¹	Basis in store, the market price but in no event less than the applicable 1952 loan rate for the class, grade, quality and location, plus: (1) 22 cents per bushel if received by truck, or (2) 17 cents per bushel if received by rail or barge. Examples of minimum prices, per bushel: Kansas City, No. 1 HW, ex rail or barge, \$2.66; Minneapolis, No. 1 HDNS, ex rail or barge, \$2.69; Chicago, No. 1 RW, ex rail or barge, \$2.70.
Oats, bulk, 4,500,000 bushels ¹	At points of production, basis in store, the market price but not less than the applicable 1952 county loan rate plus: (1) 11 cents per bushel if received by truck, or (2) 9 cents per bushel if received by rail or barge. At other points, the foregoing plus average paid-in freight. Examples of minimum prices, per bushel: Chicago, No. 3 or better, ex rail or barge, \$1; Minneapolis, No. 3 or better, ex rail or barge, 95 cents.
Barley, bulk, 5,000,000 bushels ¹	Basis in store, the market price but in no event less than the applicable 1952 loan rate for the class, grade, quality and location, plus: (1) 16 cents per bushel if received by truck or (2) 12 cents per bushel if received by rail or barge. Examples of minimum prices per bushel: Minneapolis, No. 1 barley, ex rail or barge, \$1.54; San Francisco, No. 1 western barley, ex rail or barge, \$1.58.

See footnotes at end of table.

SEPTEMBER 1952 DOMESTIC PRICE LIST—Continued

Commodity and approximate quantity available (subject to prior sale)	Domestic sales price
Corn, bulk, 50,000,000 bushels ¹	At points of production, basis in store, the market price but not less than the applicable 1951 county loan rate for No. 3 yellow plus: (1) 28 cents per bushel if received by truck, or (2) 26 cents per bushel if received by rail or barge. At other locations, the foregoing plus average paid in freight. Examples of minimum prices per bushel: Chicago, No. 3 yellow, \$2; St. Louis, No. 3 yellow, \$2.02; Minneapolis, No. 3 yellow, \$1.91; Omaha, No. 3 yellow, \$1.93; Kansas City, No. 3 yellow, \$1.98. For other classes, grades, and quality, market differentials will apply.

¹ These same lots also are available at export sales prices announced today.

Ceiling price CERTIFICATION: Any purchaser from CCC of raw linseed oil, must be able and will be required to certify that the price paid to CCC does not exceed the highest ceiling price he could pay any of his usual suppliers for the commodity in the quantity and at the place and season that delivery is made.

SEPTEMBER 1952 EXPORT PRICE LIST

Commodity and approximate quantity available (subject to prior sale)	Export price list
Cottonseed oil, bleachable prime summer yellow, 110,000,000 pounds. ¹	Market price f. o. b. tank cars at points of storage locations.
Dry edible beans	No. 1 grade delivered on track present location, on basis costs and freight paid to f. a. s. vessel at locations shown below. \$6.00 per 100 pounds, U. S. Gulf ports (see note below).
Great Northern, bagged, 1948 crop, 100,000 hundredweight. ^{1,2}	\$4 per 100 pounds, San Francisco Bay area.
Baby Lima, bagged, 1949 crop, 484,000 hundredweight. ¹	\$6.00 per 100 pounds, Portland, Oreg., and Gulf Ports; \$7 per 100 pounds, Mexico border points.
Pinto, bagged, 1949 crop, 425,000 hundredweight. ^{1,2}	NOTE: Available at PMA commodity offices at: (1) Portland, Oreg., for West Coast shipments and Mexico border points, Nogales, and points west; (2) Dallas, Tex., for Mexico border-Nogales to El Paso, inclusive; (3) Kansas City, Mo., for Texas-Mexico border points and Gulf ports. NOTE: "U. S. Gulf ports" means ports with freight rates not greater than to New Orleans. Any excess freight will be for account of the buyer. Discounts for grades on all beans: No. 2, 25 cents less than No. 1; No. 3, 50 cents less than No. 1. Appropriate discounts will also be given for "off-color" beans. At CCC's option, 1949 crop beans may be furnished in place of 1948 beans in instances where stocks of 1948 beans of the type and grade desired are exhausted. In Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco areas only. The domestic market price for feed but not less than \$3.50 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. point of storage plus paid-in freight, as applicable. Market price on date of sale at point of delivery, provided delivery takes place within 15 days unless otherwise agreed upon.
Austrian winter peas, bagged, not certified for purity or germination, 1,700,000 hundredweight	Do.
Wheat, bulk, 25,000,000 bushels	Do.
Oats, bulk, 4,500,000 bushels ¹	Do.
Barley, bulk, 5,000,000 bushels ¹	Do.
Corn, bulk, 50,000,000 bushels ¹	Do.

¹ These same lots are available at domestic sales prices announced today.

² Ceiling price certification: Any purchaser from CCC of Pinto or Great Northern beans for export, must be able and will be required to certify that the price paid to CCC does not exceed the highest ceiling price he could pay any of his usual suppliers for the commodity in the quantity and at the place and season that delivery is made.

(Pub. Law 439, 81st Cong.)

Issued September 5, 1952.

[SEAL]

G. F. GEISSLER,
President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9896; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 4191 et al.]

WEST COAST AIRLINES, INC., ET AL.;
KLAMATH FALLS-MEDFORD SERVICE CASE

NOTICE OF HEARING

In the matter of the applications of West Coast Airlines, Inc., Docket No. 4191, United Air Lines, Inc., Docket No. 4415, and Southwest Airways Company, Docket No. 5648, for amendment of certificates of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 401 (h) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, particularly sections 401 (h) and 1001 of the said act, the above-entitled proceeding is assigned for hear-

ing on September 30, 1952 as 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., in Room E-210, Temporary Building No. 5, Sixteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., before Examiner Barron Fredricks.

Without limiting the scope of the issues presented by the applications, particular attention will be directed to the questions whether the public convenience and necessity require that West Coast Airlines be authorized to serve Klamath Falls, Oregon, as an additional point on route No. 77, that Southwest Airways Company be authorized to serve Klamath Falls as an additional point on route No. 76, and that United Air Lines be relieved of the certificate restriction that prevents it from serving Klamath Falls and Medford, Oregon, on the same flight.

For further details of the issues involved in the proceeding, interested per-

sons are referred to the applications, the prehearing conference report, and the order of consolidation, all of which are on file with the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Notice is further given that any person, other than a party of record, desiring to be heard in this proceeding must file with the Board on or before September 30, 1952, a statement setting forth such relevant propositions of fact or law as he desires to advance, and such person may then appear at and participate in the hearing in accordance with Rule 14 of the Board's rules of practice.

Dated at Washington, D. C., September 4, 1952.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL]

THOMAS L. WRENN,
Acting Chief Examiner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9861; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Civil Aeronautics Administration

[Amdt. 10]

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

REASSIGNMENT OF FUNCTIONS

In accordance with the public information requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, the description of the Organization and Functions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration (16 F. R. 2975) is hereby amended. The purpose of this amendment is to transfer to the Office of Federal Airways and the Aviation Information Office certain functions now performed by the Office of Aviation Development.

1. Section 21 (a) is amended by adding a new subparagraph (5) at the end to read:

(5) Sponsors or conducts programs for the collection and dissemination of flight facility information and data in the interest of safe itinerant flight.

2. Section 21 (b) is amended by adding a new office at the end to read:

Flight Information Division.

3. Section 32 (a) is amended by deleting subparagraphs (3) and (5).

4. Section 32 (b) is amended by deleting "Flight Information Division."

5. Section 34 (a) is amended by adding a new subparagraph (7) to read:

(7) Sponsors or conducts programs for the establishment of a system of "Skyways" and uniform methods of marking ground objects as visual aids to navigation.

This amendment shall become effective August 31, 1952.

[SEAL]

F. B. LEE,
Acting Administrator of
Civil Aeronautics.

Approved:

CHARLES SAWYER,
Secretary of Commerce.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9857; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

Federal Maritime Board

MEMBER LINES OF PACIFIC WESTBOUND CONFERENCE ET AL.

NOTICE OF AGREEMENTS FILED WITH THE BOARD FOR APPROVAL

Notice is hereby given that the following described agreements have been filed with the Board for approval pursuant to section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended.

1. Agreement No. 57-38, between the Member Lines of the Pacific Westbound Conference and Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd., covers admission of said company to associate membership in the Pacific Westbound Conference. As an associate member Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd., will have no vote in Conference affairs, but will be permitted to participate in Conference contracts with shippers, and will be exempted from posting of the usual surety bond.

2. Agreement No. 8160, between American Export Lines, Inc., and Compagnie de Navigation Cyprien Fabre, provides for the creation of a conference to be known as the Spanish/United States North Atlantic Ports Olive Conference for the establishment and maintenance of reasonable rates charges and practices for the transportation of olives of Spanish origin from Spanish ports to U. S. North Atlantic ports in the Hampton Roads/Portland range.

Interested parties may inspect these agreements and obtain copies thereof at the Regulation Office, Federal Maritime Board, Washington, D. C., and may submit, within 20 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, written statements with reference to either of the agreements and their position as to approval, disapproval, or modification, together with request for hearing should such hearing be desired.

Dated: September 4, 1952.

By order of the Federal Maritime Board,

[SEAL] A. J. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9900; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:57 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of Price Stabilization

REGION V

LIST OF COMMUNITY CEILING PRICE ORDERS

The following orders under General Overriding Regulation 24, were filed with the Division of the Federal Register on September 4, 1952.

REGION V

Jacksonville Order G1-14, Amendment 3, establishing dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for certain grocery items in the Jacksonville Area, filed 11:13 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G2-14, Amendment 3, establishing dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for certain grocery items in the Jacksonville Area, filed 11:13 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G3-14, Amendment 4, establishing dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for certain grocery items in the Jacksonville Area, filed 11:14 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G3A-14, Amendment 3, establishing dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for certain grocery items in the Jacksonville Area, filed 11:24 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G4-14, Amendment 4, establishing dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for certain grocery items in the Jacksonville Area, filed 11:24 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G4A-14, Amendment 3, establishing dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for certain grocery items in the Jacksonville Area, filed 11:24 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G1-15, establishing dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for certain grocery items in the Jacksonville Area, filed 11:24 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G2-15, establishing dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for certain grocery items in the Jacksonville Area, filed 11:25 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G3-15, establishing dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for certain grocery items in the Jacksonville Area, filed 11:25 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G3A-15, establishing dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for certain grocery items in the Jacksonville Area, filed 11:26 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G4-15, establishing dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for certain grocery items in the Jacksonville Area, filed 11:26 a. m.

Jacksonville Order G4A-15, establishing dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for certain grocery items in the Jacksonville Area, filed 11:26 a. m.

Copies of any of these orders may be obtained from the OPS Office in the designated city.

JOSEPH L. DWYER,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9926; Filed, Sept. 8, 1952;
11:05 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. G-1231, G-1454, G-1490, G-1505, G-1510, G-1524, G-1653, G-1739, G-1755, G-1797, G-1822, G-1932]

MISSISSIPPI RIVER FUEL CORP. ET AL.

NOTICE OF FINDINGS AND ORDER

SEPTEMBER 4, 1952.

In the matters of Mississippi River Fuel Corporation, Docket Nos. G-1231, G-1454, G-1490, G-1505, G-1510, G-1524, G-1653, G-1755, and G-1932; St. Charles Gas Corporation, Docket No. G-1739; Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company, Docket No. G-1797; Interstate Natural Gas Company, Inc., and Hope Producing Company, Docket No. G-1822.

Notice is hereby given that on September 2, 1952, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered August 28, 1952, in the above-entitled matters amending Opinions Nos. 198 and 198-A and accompanying orders issued July 27 and August 22, 1950 (15 F. R. 5030 and 5814, respectively), issuing a certificate of public convenience and necessity to Mississippi River Fuel Corporation, Docket No. G-1231; issuing certificates to Mississippi River Fuel Corporation, Docket Nos. G-1454, G-1490, G-1505, G-1510, G-1524, G-1653, G-1755, and G-1932; dismissing in part the application of St. Charles Gas Corporation requesting relief under section 7 (a) of the Natural Gas Act, and issuing a certificate of public convenience and necessity to said Corporation, Docket No. G-1739; dismissing the application of Arkansas

Louisiana Gas Company, Docket No. G-1797; and permitting and approving abandonment of natural gas facilities and service pursuant to application of Interstate Natural Gas Company, Inc., and Hope Producing Company, Docket No. G-1822.

[SEAL]

LEON M. FUGUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9882; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:52 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 27371]

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS FROM POINTS IN MIDWEST AND SOUTH TO CINCINNATI, OHIO

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 5, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 3651.

Commodities involved: Liquefied petroleum gas, in tank-car loads.

From: Points in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri.

To: Cincinnati, Ohio.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, grouping, and operation through higher-rated territory.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9871; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:49 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27372]

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FROM SOUTHWEST AND MIDWEST TO TEXAS, AND BETWEEN POINTS IN OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 5, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered applica-

tion for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for carriers parties to schedules listed below.

Commodities involved: Petroleum products, liquefied petroleum gas, asphalt, and related articles, carloads.

From: Points in the Southwest, also Kansas and Missouri to Texas, and between points in Oklahoma, also between points in Arkansas.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, and to maintain grouping.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, I. C. C. No. 3821, Supp. 104; F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, I. C. C. No. 3793, Supp. 49; F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, I. C. C. No. 3723, Supp. 157.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9872; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27373]

SCRAP IRON FROM NEWPORT NEWS, VA., TO PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA, AND OHIO.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 5, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: C. W. Boin, Agent for carriers parties to schedules listed below.

Commodities involved: Scrap iron and steel, carloads.

From: Newport News, Va.

To: Pittsburgh, Pa., and adjacent points in western Pennsylvania, Weirton, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitry. Rates on basis prescribed or approved in Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. v. C. & O. Ry. Co., 284 I. C. C. 409.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C & O Ry. tariff I. C. C. No. 13099, Supp. 53. Agent R. B. LeGrande's tariff I. C. C. No. 250, Supp. 18.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9873; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27374]

POTATOES FROM POINTS IN WEST TO TENNESSEE

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 5, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: L. E. Kipp, Agent, for carriers parties to schedules listed below.

Commodities involved: Potatoes, other than sweet, carloads.

From: Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

To: Points in Tennessee.

Grounds for relief: Rail and motor competition, circuitry, and grouping.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, I. C. C. No. 3722, Supp. 91; L. E. Kipp, Agent, I. C. C. No. A-3548, Supp. 53.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9874; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27375]

OLD CLOTHING FROM CHICAGO, ILL., AND ST. LOUIS, MO., TO NEW YORK, BUSHWICK, AND MASPEETH, N. Y.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 5, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: L. C. Schuldt, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 3758, pursuant to fourth-section order No. 17220.

Commodities involved: Old worn-out or cast off clothing, in bales, carloads.

From: Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., To: New York, Bushwick, and Maspeeth, N. Y.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9875; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:50 a. m.]

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

NOTICE OF PROPOSED EXEMPTION FROM DEFENSE MANPOWER POLICY NO. 4

Pursuant to section 8 of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 (17 F. R. 1195), relating to placement of procurement in areas of current or imminent labor surplus, notice is hereby given that the Surplus Manpower Committee proposes to recommend to the Director of Defense Mobilization that the petroleum and petroleum products industry be exempted from the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4.

For a period of ten days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, interested persons who object to the proposed exemption may submit their objections in writing to the Director of Defense Mobilization by filing them with the Secretary of the Surplus Manpower Committee, Room 106,

Executive Office Building, Washington
25, D. C.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE
MOBILIZATION,
ARTHUR S. FLEMING,
Chairman, Surplus Manpower
Committee.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9931; Filed, Sept. 8, 1952;
4:16 p. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File Nos. 59-11, 59-17, 54-25]

UNITED LIGHT AND RAILWAYS CO. AND
AMERICAN NATURAL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF AND ORDER RECONVENING HEAR-
INGS FOR PURPOSE OF TAKING TESTIMONY
IN RESPECT OF RETAINABILITY OF MIL-
WAUKEE SOLVAY COKE COMPANY

SEPTEMBER 3, 1952.

In the matter of United Light and
Railways Company, American Light &
Traction Company (now American Nat-
ural Gas Company); File Nos. 59-11,
59-17, 54-25.

By order dated December 30, 1947, the
Commission, pursuant to section 11 (e)
of the Public Utility Holding Company
Act of 1935 ("act"), approved a plan
("Plan") filed by the United Light and
Railways Company ("Railways") and
American Light & Traction Company
(now American Natural Gas Company—
"American Natural"), registered holding
companies, the purpose of which Plan
was to bring American Natural's holding
company system into conformity with
the requirements of section 11 (b) of the
act. In approving the Plan the Com-
mission found, inter alia, that the opera-
tions of Milwaukee Solvay Coke Com-
pany ("Solvay"), a non-utility subsidiary
of Milwaukee Gas Light Company ("Mil-
waukee"), in turn a utility subsidiary of
American Natural, were at that time
closely related to those of Milwaukee,
and that retention of Solvay was eco-
nomically necessary and appropriate to
the operations of Milwaukee (Holding
Company Act Release No. 7951). How-
ever, the Commission further found that
upon the then anticipated changeover
by Milwaukee from manufactured gas to
natural gas a question would arise as to
the retainability of Solvay. In its order
approving the plan, the Commission
ordered:

2. That jurisdiction be and it hereby is
reserved to the Commission to take such
further action as the Commission may deem
necessary or appropriate to effectuate the re-
quirements of section 11 (b) of the act, in-
cluding, but not limited to, the retainability
in the American (Light & Traction Com-
pany) system of Milwaukee Solvay Coke
Company and the ordering of such steps as
may be necessary to bring about compliance
by American * * * with the provisions
of section 11 (b).

It appearing that since the date of the
Commission's order, Milwaukee has con-
verted from manufactured gas to natural
gas, and that, in light of this changed
condition, the hearings on the proceed-
ing with respect to the Plan should be

reconvened for the purpose of taking tes-
timony regarding the retainability by
the American Natural system of its in-
terest in Solvay, in accordance with the
jurisdiction heretofore reserved by the
Commission:

It is hereby ordered, That hearings in
this proceeding be reconvened on Oc-
tober 6, 1952 at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., before
William W. Swift, hearing officer desig-
nated by the Commission for that pur-
pose, at the office of the Securities and
Exchange Commission, 425 Second
Street NW., Washington 25, D. C., for
the purpose of taking testimony upon the
retainability of Solvay by the American
Natural system. On that day the hear-
ing room clerk in Room 193 will advise as
to the room in which the hearing will
be held. Any person who has not al-
ready filed his appearance in this pro-
ceeding and who desires to be heard or
proposes to intervene herein, shall file
with the Commission, on or before Sep-
tember 15, 1952, his request and applica-
tion therefor as provided in Rule XVII
of the rules of practice of the Com-
mission.

The Division of Public Utilities having
advised the Commission that it has made
a preliminary examination of the rela-
tionships among the companies in the
American Natural holding company sys-
tem, the character of the interests there-
of and the properties owned and con-
trolled thereby, to determine the extent
to which the corporate structure of such
holding company system and the com-
panies therein may be simplified, unnec-
essary complexities eliminated, voting
power fairly and equitably distributed
among the security holders thereof, and
the properties and businesses of such
system confined to those necessary or
appropriate to the operations of an in-
tegrated public utility system or systems
under the standards of section 11 (b) of
the act; and that upon the basis thereof
the following matters and questions are
presented for consideration, without
prejudice to its specifying additional
matters and questions upon further
examination:

1. Whether there has been such a sub-
stantial change in the relationship of
Solvay to the operations of Milwaukee
and the American Natural system as to
make the retention of Solvay no longer
economically necessary or appropriate
to the operations of Milwaukee or the
American Natural system.

2. Whether the retention of Solvay in
the American Natural system is neces-
sary or appropriate in the public interest
or for the protection of investors or con-
sumers and not detrimental to the
proper functioning of the system.

3. Generally, what further action, if
any, should be taken by the American
Natural system to bring it into compli-
ance with the standards of section 11
(b) of the act:

It is further ordered, That at said
hearing particular attention shall be di-
rected to the foregoing matters:

It is further ordered, That jurisdiction
be, and it hereby is, reserved to separate,
either for hearing or disposition, in whole
or in part, any of the issues or questions
which may arise in this proceeding, and

to take such other action as may appear
conducive to an orderly, prompt, and
economical disposition of the matters
involved:

It is further ordered, That the Secre-
tary of the Commission shall serve no-
tice of the aforesaid reconvened hearing
by mailing copies of this notice and or-
der by registered mail to all parties and
participants of record in this proceeding,
the City of Milwaukee, and the Public
Service Commission of Wisconsin, that
notice be given to all other persons by
publication of this notice and order in
the FEDERAL REGISTER, and that a general
release of the Commission in respect of
this notice and order be distributed to
the press and mailed to the mailing list
for releases issued pursuant to the Pub-
lic Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9886; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:53 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2911]

UNITED GAS CORP.

ORDER REGARDING SUBORDINATION OF LOANS

SEPTEMBER 4, 1952.

United Gas Corporation ("United"), a
gas utility subsidiary of Electric Bond
and Share Company, a registered holding
company, having filed an application
pursuant to the Public Utility Holding
Company Act of 1935, and having desig-
nated sections 9 (a), 9 (a) (1), 10 (b)
and 10 (c) thereof as applicable to the
proposed transactions which are sum-
marized as follows:

United, together with the other hold-
ers of the outstanding 6 percent promiss-
ory notes of Carthage-Hydrocol, Inc.
("Hydrocol"), proposes the subordina-
tion of such notes to borrowings made
and to be made by Hydrocol from June 6,
1952, to October 1, 1952, in the aggregate
principal amount of not to exceed \$3,-
000,000. There is presently outstanding
\$28,000,000 principal amount of such 6
percent notes of Hydrocol, of which the
amount of \$3,747,000 is held by United.

The Commission has previously au-
thorized the subordination by United of
its holdings of the 6 percent notes by
Hydrocol to borrowings to be made by
Hydrocol from June 6, 1952 to August 1,
1952, in the aggregate principal amount
of not to exceed \$2,000,000. Pursuant to
such agreement, Hydrocol has borrowed
from the Texas Company an aggregate
principal amount of \$1,000,000 and has
issued its 6 percent notes therefor in like
amount. The effect of the transaction
herein proposed is to increase the amount
which Hydrocol may borrow under the
subordination agreement to \$3,000,000,
and to extend the date for such borrow-
ings to October 1, 1952.

The application states that the funds
to be obtained by Hydrocol from the bor-
rowings will be used to enable it to con-
tinue its operations and to allow it suf-
ficient time to work out a plan of reor-
ganization.

Said application having been filed on August 11, 1952, notice of said filing having been given in the form and manner required by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to said act, the Commission not having received a request for hearing within the time specified in said notice, or otherwise, and the Commission not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission finding that the proposed transactions are in accordance with the applicable standards of the act, that it is unnecessary to impose terms or conditions in connection therewith, and deeming it appropriate to grant said application:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of said act, and subject to the terms and conditions contained in Rule U-24, that said application be, and the same hereby is, granted, effective forthwith.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9888; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:53 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2913]

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO.

ORDER CONCERNING SALE BY RIGHTS OF COMMON STOCK AND OF BONDS SUBJECT TO RESERVATION OF JURISDICTION

SEPTEMBER 4, 1952.

Utah Power & Light Company ("Utah"), a registered holding company and a utility operating company, having filed a declaration and an amendment thereto pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, particularly sections 6 (a) and 7 thereof and Rule U-50 thereunder with respect to the following proposed transactions:

Utah proposes to issue and sell 167,500 additional shares of its no par value common stock by offering such stock on a rights basis to the stockholders of record of Utah at the close of business on September 5, 1952, on the basis of one share of additional stock for each ten shares of common stock held on the record date, at the subscription price of \$28.75 per share. The right to subscribe for the additional stock together with an over-subscription privilege will be evidenced by fully transferable warrants. The rights offering will expire on September 25, 1952. The offering will not be underwritten but Utah proposes to pay any dealer who is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., who renders assistance to those exercising warrants, forty cents per share of additional common stock with respect to which such dealer renders assistance, subject to a maximum fee of \$250 with respect to any one person exercising warrants. Utah will not issue any fractional shares but will, through its subscription agent, provide facilities enabling the holders of warrants to purchase such additional rights as are necessary for subscription to one addi-

tional share, or to sell such subscription rights as are in excess of those necessary for subscription for one full share of stock, or all subscription rights covered by any warrants, such services to be without charge to the holders of the warrants.

Any shares unsubscribed for may be sold by Utah, subject to the filing of an appropriate amendment herein.

After the expiration of the rights offering period, Utah proposes to issue and sell \$10,000,000 aggregate principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds ---- percent Series due 1982 pursuant to the competitive bidding requirements of Rule U-50. Such bonds are to be issued under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated as of December 1, 1943, with Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Arthur E. Burke as Trustees, as supplemented by eight supplemental indentures.

Said declaration having been filed on August 14, 1952, an amendment thereto having been filed on September 4, 1952, notice of said filing having been given in the form and manner required by Rule U-23, promulgated pursuant to said act, the Commission not having received a request for hearing within the time specified in said notice, or otherwise, and the Commission not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission observing that the proposed transactions have been specifically approved by the Public Service Commission of the State of Wyoming and the Idaho Public Utilities Commission, the State Commissions of two of the States in which Utah does business, the Commission finding that the proposed transactions are in accordance with the applicable standards of the act, that no adverse findings are necessary thereunder, and that it is appropriate to permit said declaration, as amended, to become effective without the imposition of terms or conditions other than those set forth below:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act, and subject to the terms and conditions contained in Rule U-24, that said declaration, as amended, be, and the same hereby is, permitted to become effective, forthwith, subject to the following conditions and reservations:

1. That the proposed sale of the bonds shall not be consummated until the Commission shall have entered a further order herein in the light of the record as completed with respect to the results of competitive bidding under Rule U-50; and

2. That jurisdiction be, and the same hereby is, reserved with respect to legal fees and expenses to be paid in connection with the proposed sale of bonds and common stock.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9888; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:52 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2915]

NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORP.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION REGARDING PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF SECURITIES AND UTILITY ASSETS FROM NON-AFFILIATE

SEPTEMBER 4, 1952.

Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation ("Niagara Mohawk"), a public utility company and an exempt holding company, of which the United Corporation, a registered holding company, owned 9.57 percent of the outstanding voting securities as of June 30, 1952, having filed an application pursuant to sections 9 (a) and 10 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act") with respect to the following proposed transactions:

Niagara Mohawk proposes to acquire from J. B. Wise, Inc., a hydroelectric power plant and related facilities located on the Black River in the City of Watertown, New York. Niagara Mohawk renders electric service in the territory in which said plant is located and purchases most of the electric output of such plant. Niagara Mohawk also proposes to acquire from J. B. Wise, Inc., 238 shares of the common stock and 14½ shares of the preferred stock of Beebe Island Corporation ("Beebe"), a New York corporation owning and operating a hydroelectric power plant on the Black River in said City of Watertown. Niagara Mohawk now owns approximately 83 percent of the outstanding voting securities of such company which was organized by the owners of water power sites on Beebe Island to develop the water power which is made available to the Beebe stockholders in direct proportion to their stock holdings.

Niagara Mohawk proposes to purchase the hydroelectric power plant for a cash consideration of \$179,053.26 and the stock of Beebe for a cash consideration of \$19,946.74.

Due notice having been given of the filing of the said application and a hearing not having been requested of or ordered by the Commission, and, to the extent that the provisions of sections 9 (a) and 10 of the act are applicable to the proposed transactions, the Commission finding that such provisions are satisfied and that no adverse findings are necessary, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and the interest of investors and consumers that the said application be granted forthwith:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act, that the application be, and it hereby is, granted forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9887; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:53 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

[Vesting Order 18905]

CERTAIN GERMAN NATIONALS

In re: Rights and interests of German nationals in property of General Dye-stuff Corporation.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Cong., 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR 1948 Supp.), and, pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., the last known address of which is Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization which on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, was organized under the laws of and had its principal place of business in Germany and is, and prior to January 1, 1947, was, a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: All right, title and interest, if any, of whatsoever kind or nature, including without limitation any reversionary interest, under the statutory or common law of the United States and of the several states thereof, of I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., its successors or assigns, in and to any and all goodwill of the business in the United States of General Dyestuff Corporation, a corporation organized under the laws of New York, and in and to any and all registered or unregistered trade-marks and trade-names appurtenant to such business, and in and to every license, agreement, privilege, power and right of whatsoever kind or nature arising under or with respect thereto,

is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the national interest of the United States requires that said I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. be treated as a corporation which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall

have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 19, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9889; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18993]

ROSINE HAUSER ET AL.

In re: Interest in real property owned by Rosine Hauser, also known as Gottlieb Rosine Hauser, and others. F-28-12893.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Cong., 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the persons whose names and last known addresses appear below, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947 were residents of Germany and are, and prior to January 1, 1947 were, nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

Name and last known address

Rosine Hauser, also known as Gottlieb Rosine Hauser, Germany.
Christian Gottlob Reber, Germany.
Gottlieb Wurst, also known as Gottlieb Pauline Wurst, Germany.
Johann Christian Mauser, Germany.
Karl Johann Mauser, Germany.
Karoline Regine Laur, Germany.
Christian Gottlob Reber, also known as Christian Gottlieb Reber, Germany.
Luise Pauline Schlenker, also known as Louise Pauline Schlenker, Germany.

2. That the property described as follows:

a. An undivided two-thirds (2/3ds) interest in real property situated in County of Sacramento, State of California, particularly described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, together with all hereditaments, fixtures, improvements and appurtenances thereto, and any and all claims for rents, refunds, benefits or other payments arising from the ownership of such property, and

b. An undivided two-thirds (2/3ds) interest in real property situated in the County of Sutter, State of California, particularly described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, together with all hereditaments, fixtures, improvements and appurtenances thereto, and any and all claims for rents, refunds, benefits or other payments arising from the ownership of such property,

is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on ac-

count of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany),

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the national interest of the United States requires that the persons identified in subparagraph 1 hereof be treated as persons who are and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described in subparagraph 2 (a) and 2 (b) hereof, subject to recorded liens, encumbrances and other rights of record held by or for persons who are not nationals of designated enemy countries, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on September 5, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] ROWLAND F. KIRKS,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

EXHIBIT A

Parcel 1. All that certain real property situated in the County of Sacramento, State of California, described as follows: Lots 174, 175, 176, and 177 of Elverta, according to the official plat thereof filed in the office of the Recorder of Sacramento County on January 23, 1908, in Book 8 of Maps, Map No. 40.

Parcel 2. All that certain real property situated in the County of Sutter, State of California, described as follows: Lots 11805, 11807, and 11808 Northwest Gardens, as the same are shown on that certain map entitled "Northwest Gardens", filed for record in the office of the County Recorder of said Sutter County, on April 8, 1908.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9890; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952; 8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18999]

CATHERINE BOLANZ BERGMAN

In re: Estate of Catherine Bolanz Bergman, deceased. D 28-13116.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Cong., 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Amelia Meyer Wertsin, Carl Heinrich Fichs, a/k/a Carl Heinrich Fichs, Amelia Louisa Fichs, a/k/a Amelia Louisa Fichs, Ernest Frederick Fichs, a/k/a Ernest Frederick Fichs,

Marie Bolanz, Fritz Deger, Elizabeth Bolanz, Ernest Bolanz, and Louise Francisca Bolte Meyer, whose last known address is Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, were residents of Germany and are, and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany):

2. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof in and to the estate of Catherine Bolanz Bergman, deceased, which is in the process of administration by the Judge of the Probate Court of Summit County, Ohio, administrator, acting under the judicial supervision of the Probate Court of Summit County, Ohio, is property which is, and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as persons who are and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on September 5, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] ROWLAND F. KIRKS,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9891; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 19000]

CERTAIN GERMAN NATIONALS

In re: Trust under Agreement dated July 21, 1922, between John M. Brockman, Trustor, and Security Trust & Savings Bank, Trustee. File No. D-28-6348.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Cong., 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR 1946 Supp.) and Executive Or-

der 9989 (3 CFR 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Dr. Max Winkler, whose last known address is Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, was a resident of Germany and is, and prior to January 1, 1947, was a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Martha Bruchmann, nee Starke, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are and on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, were residents of Germany, are and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons identified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof and each of them, in and to and arising out of or under that certain trust agreement dated July 21, 1922, by and between John M. Brockman, trustor, and the Security Trust and Savings Bank, is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That such property is in the process of administration by the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, as successor trustee, acting under the judicial supervision of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, California;

and it is hereby determined:

5. That the national interest of the United States requires that the persons identified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof be treated as persons who are and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on September 5, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] ROWLAND F. KIRKS,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9892; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 19001]

ELSIE ENGLERT ET AL.

In re: Debt owing to Elsie Englert and others. D-28-13096.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Cong., 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9989 (3 CFR 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Elsie Englert, whose last known address is Rabenauer Strasse, Hainsberg, Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, was a resident of Germany and is, and prior to January 1, 1947, was a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Albert Peterman, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, were residents of Germany, are, and prior to January 1, 1947, were, nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation of Arthur A. Schneider and Company, 1008 Chestnut Street, St. Louis 1, Missouri, arising by reason of the collection of rent from the real property particularly described in Exhibit A, attached to and by reference made a part of Vesting Order 18873, dated May 13, 1952, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That the national interest of the United States requires that the persons referred to in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof be treated as persons who are and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on September 5, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] ROWLAND F. KIRKS,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9893; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:55 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 19002]

MARGARETE HALLER, ET AL.

In re: Securities owned by Margarete Haller and others.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Cong., 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR 1943 Cum. Supp.; 3 CFR 1945 Supp.); Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9889 (3 CFR 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Margarete Haller, whose last known address is Braunschweig, Germany, on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, was a resident of Germany and is, and prior to January 1, 1947, was, a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the person who owns the property described in subparagraph 4 hereof and who, if an individual, there is reasonable cause to believe on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, was a resident of Germany and which, if a partnership, corporation, association or other business organization there is reasonable cause to believe on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, was organized under the laws of and had its principal place of business in Germany, is and prior to January 1, 1947, was a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That the property described as follows: Those certain debts or other obligations, matured or unmatured, evidenced by two (2) Refunding and General Mortgage Series A, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bonds of \$1,000 face value each, numbered M33996/7 together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debts or other obligations and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and any and all rights in, to and under said bonds,

is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or de-

liverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Margarete Haller, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That the property described as follows: Any and all rights and interests in and under a Certificate of Deposit numbered 5801, for one (1) First Mortgage Bond of The Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, numbered 7491 of \$1,000 face value, including any and all rights in, to and under said bond,

is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the person referred to in subparagraph 2 hereof, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

5. That the national interest of the United States requires that the persons identified in subparagraph 1 and referred to in subparagraph 2 hereof, be treated as persons who are and prior to January 1, 1947, were nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on September 5, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] ROWLAND F. KIRKS,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6894; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:55 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 727, Amdt.]

DR. ING. FRIEDRICH GAITZSCH ET AL.

In re: Interests of Dr. Ing. Friedrich Gaitzsch and others in an agreement relating to patents.

Vesting Order Number 727, dated January 23, 1943, is hereby amended as follows and not otherwise:

By deleting subparagraphs 1, 2, and 3 thereof and substituting therefor the following:

1. Finding that Dr. Ing. Friedrich Gaitzsch and Otto Block are and on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, were residents of Germany, are nationals of a foreign country (Germany);

2. (a) Finding that Julius Bing on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, and until his death in 1949 was a resident of Germany and a national of a foreign country (Germany); and

(b) Finding that the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Julius Bing, who there is reasonable cause to believe on or since December 11, 1941, and prior to January 1, 1947, were residents of Germany, are nationals of a foreign country (Germany);

3. Finding that the property described as follows: All interests and rights (including all royalties and other monies payable or held with respect to such interests and rights and all damages for breach of the agreement herein described, together with the right to sue therefor) created in Dr. Ing. Friedrich Gaitzsch, Otto Block, and Julius Bing, and each of them, by virtue of an agreement entered into on or about December 13, 1939, by and between Dr. Ing. Friedrich Gaitzsch and Carl O. Goettsch, which agreement relates to United States Letters Patent Nos. 2,209,558 and 2,287,286,

is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was payable or held with respect to patents or rights related thereto in which an interest is held by, and such property itself constitutes an interest held therein by the aforesaid nationals of a foreign country (Germany) to the extent not heretofore vested.

All other provisions of said Vesting Order 727 and all action taken by or on behalf of the Alien Property Custodian and the Attorney General of the United States in reliance thereon, pursuant thereto and under the authority thereof are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 18, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-9895; Filed, Sept. 9, 1952;
8:55 a. m.]